=> fil reg; d stat que l9; fil capl;d que nos l10; fil uspatf; d que nos l11
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:10:49 ON 16 APR 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 15 APR 2003 HIGHEST RN 503084-53-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 15 APR 2003 HIGHEST RN 503084-53-5

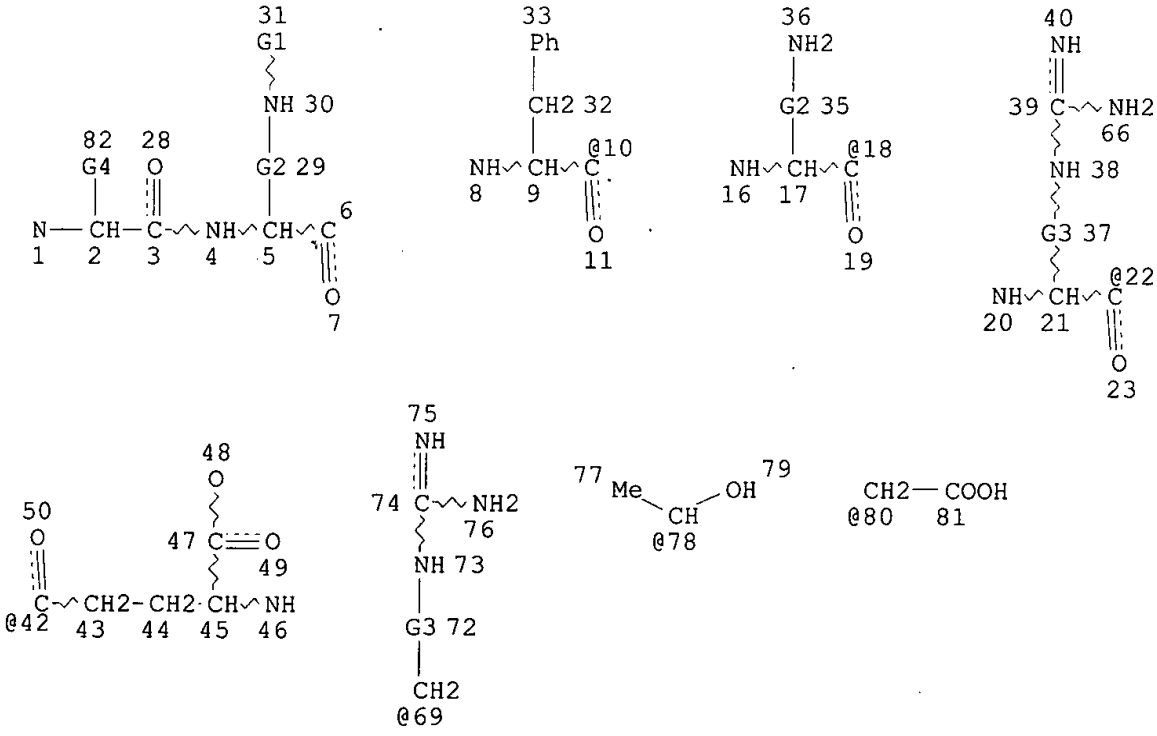
TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

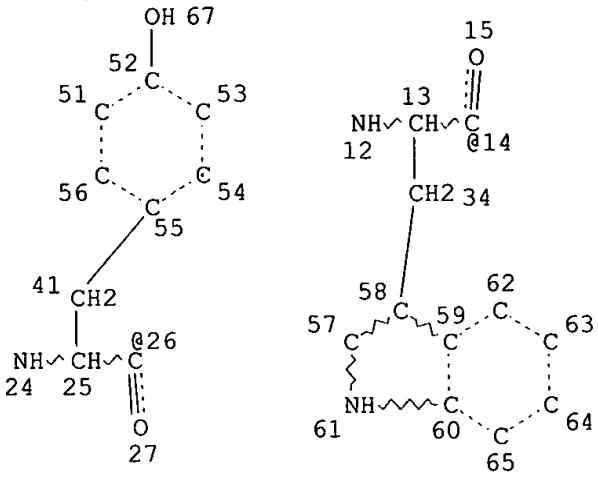
Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

L3 SCR 1127 AND 1008 AND 1235
L7 STR





Page 2-A
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REP G2=(4-4) CH2
REP G3=(3-3) CH2
VAR G4=78/80/I-BU/S-BU/69
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 79

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L9 48 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7 AND L3

100.0% PROCESSED 248614 ITERATIONS 48 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.06

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:10:49 ON 16 APR 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 16 Apr 2003 VOL 138 ISS 16
FILE LAST UPDATED: 15 Apr 2003 (20030415/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L3              SCR 1127 AND 1008 AND 1235
L7              STR
L9           48 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7 AND L3
L10          11 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L9


FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:10:49 ON 16 APR 2003
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 15 Apr 2003 (20030415/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 15 Apr 2003 (20030415/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6550063
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003070199
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 15 Apr 2003 (20030415/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 15 Apr 2003 (20030415/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2003
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2003

>>> USPAT2 is now available.  USPATFULL contains full text of the     <<<
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or        <<<
>>> applications.  USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US        <<<
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in    <<<
>>> USPATFULL.  A USPATFULL record contains not only the original    <<<
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent             <<<
>>> publications.  The publication number, patent kind code, and     <<<
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention    <<<
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL  <<<
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc.                                                        <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together       <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL.  Type FILE USPATALL to         <<<
>>> enter this cluster.                                              <<<
>>>                                                                 <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees,      <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from     <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication.                          <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.


L3              SCR 1127 AND 1008 AND 1235
L7              STR
L9           48 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7 AND L3
L11           2 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L9

=> dup rem l10,l11
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:10:53 ON 16 APR 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:10:53 ON 16 APR 2003
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L13          12 DUP REM L10 L11 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
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ANSWERS '1-11' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWER '12' FROM FILE USPATFULL

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-12; fil cao; d que nos l12; fil home

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:294253 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:321988
TITLE: Lytic peptide prodrugs
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Xianxhang; Wagner, Thomas E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 851,422.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002045736	A1	20020418	US 2001-938623	20010827
US 2002077454	A1	20020620	US 2001-851422	20010509

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-851422 A2 20010509
US 2000-203063P P 20000509
US 2000-212042P P 20000616

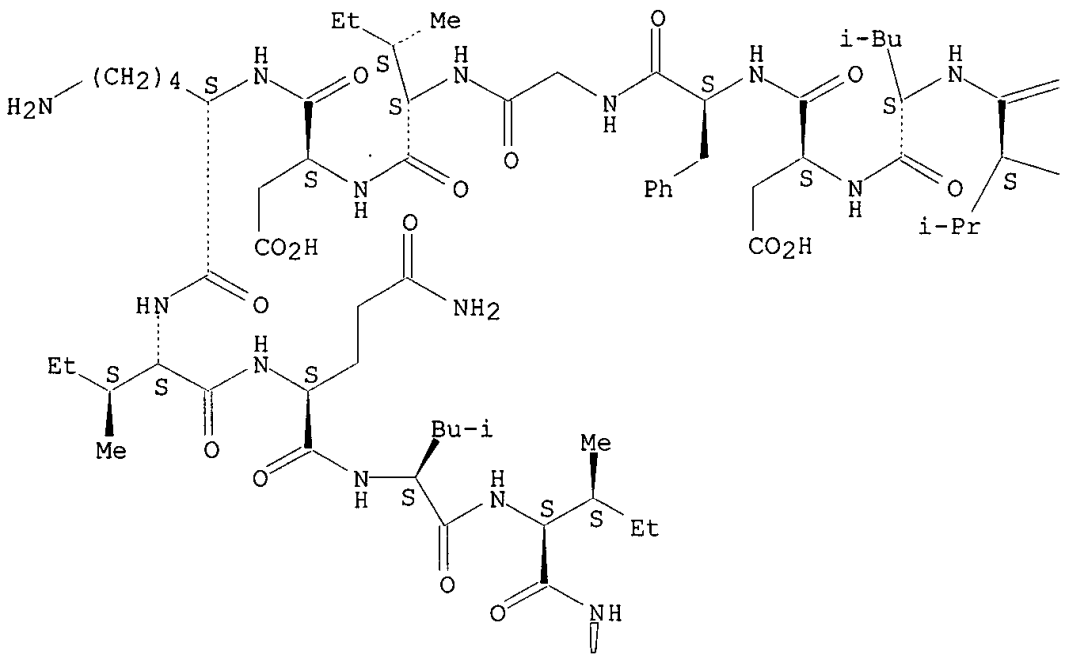
AB A cytotoxin can be rendered non-toxic by charge neutralizing the amino acids salient to pore assembly and/or sterically inhibiting formation of the peptide's active conformation. In the presence of specific proteases, the inactive peptide or procytotoxin can be activated to assemble into its lytic conformation and selectively destroy a target cell.

IT **374107-26-3P 412966-60-0P 412966-61-1P**
412966-62-2P
RL: BCP (Biochemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(lytic peptide prodrugs)

RN 374107-26-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-lysyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-(L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-.gamma.-glutamyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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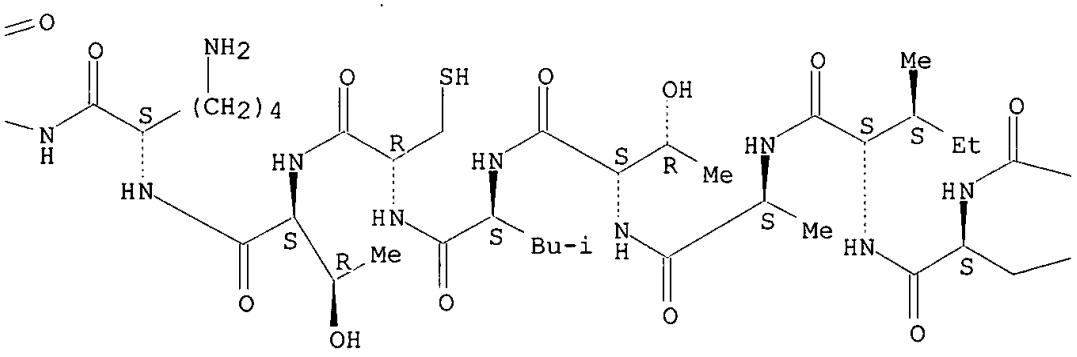

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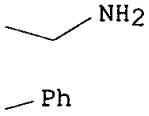

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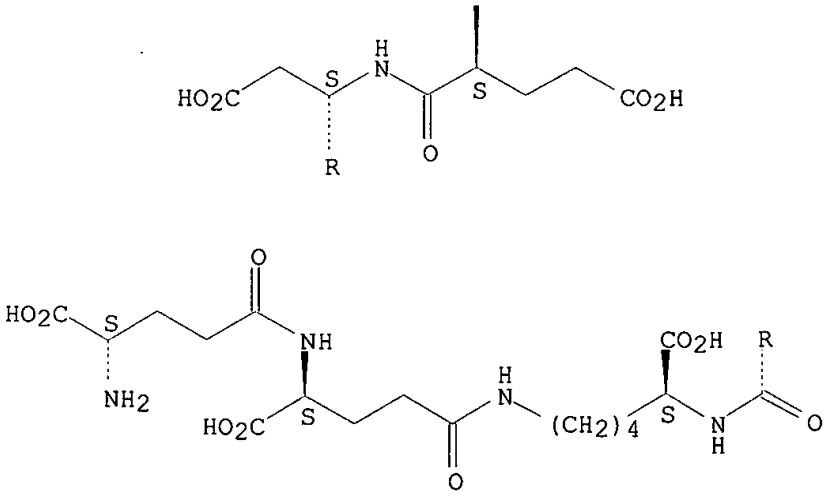

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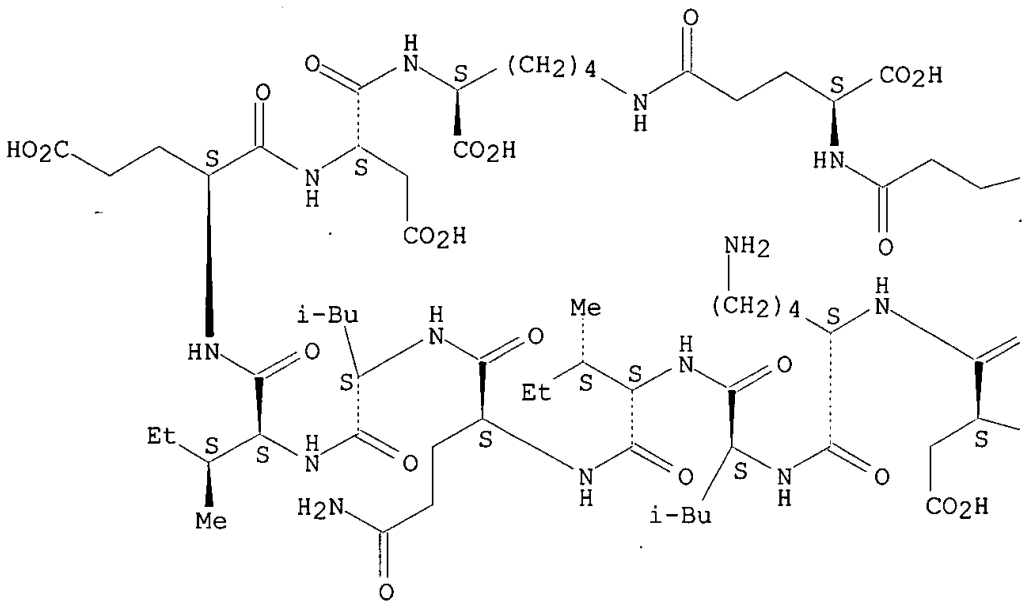
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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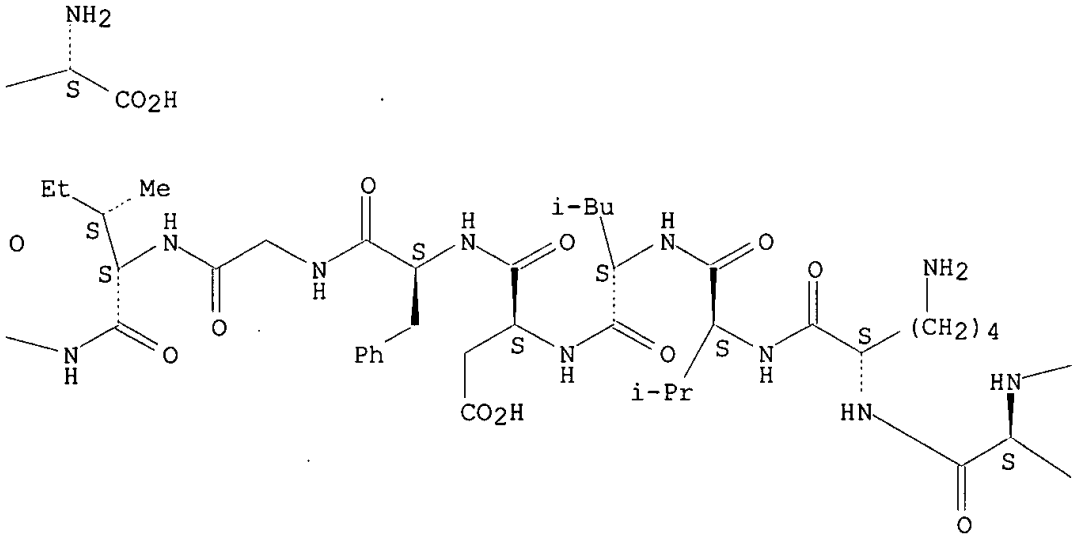

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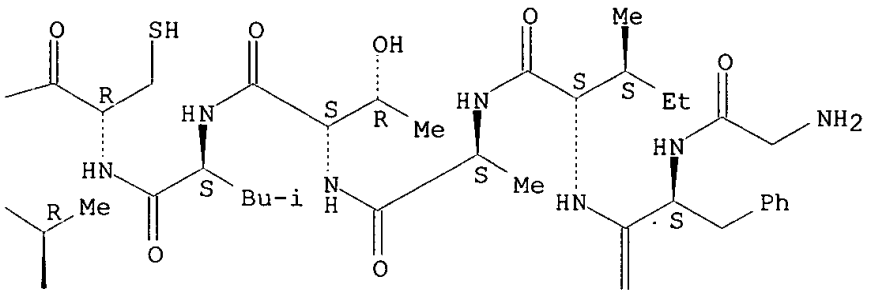

PAGE 2-C

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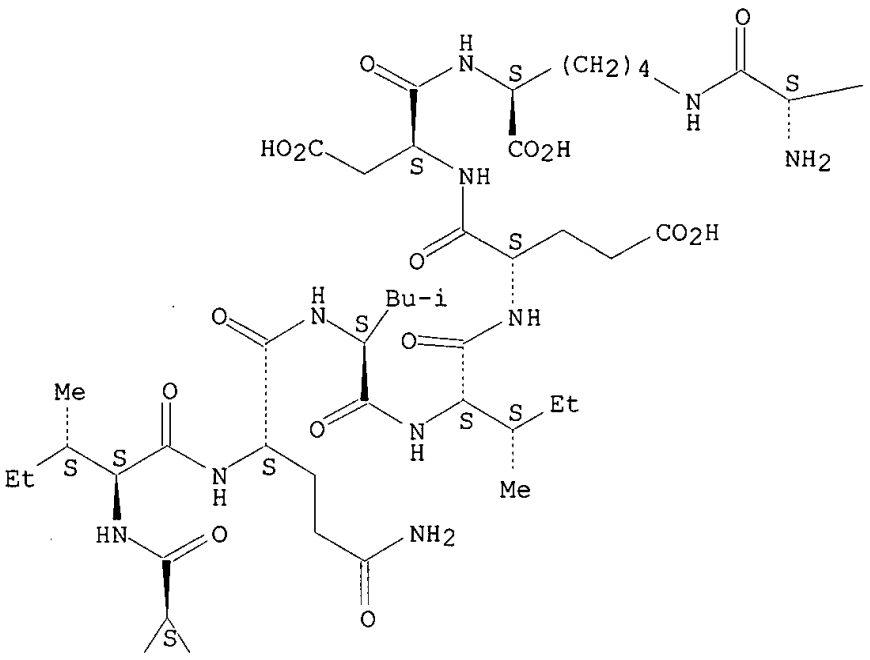
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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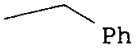

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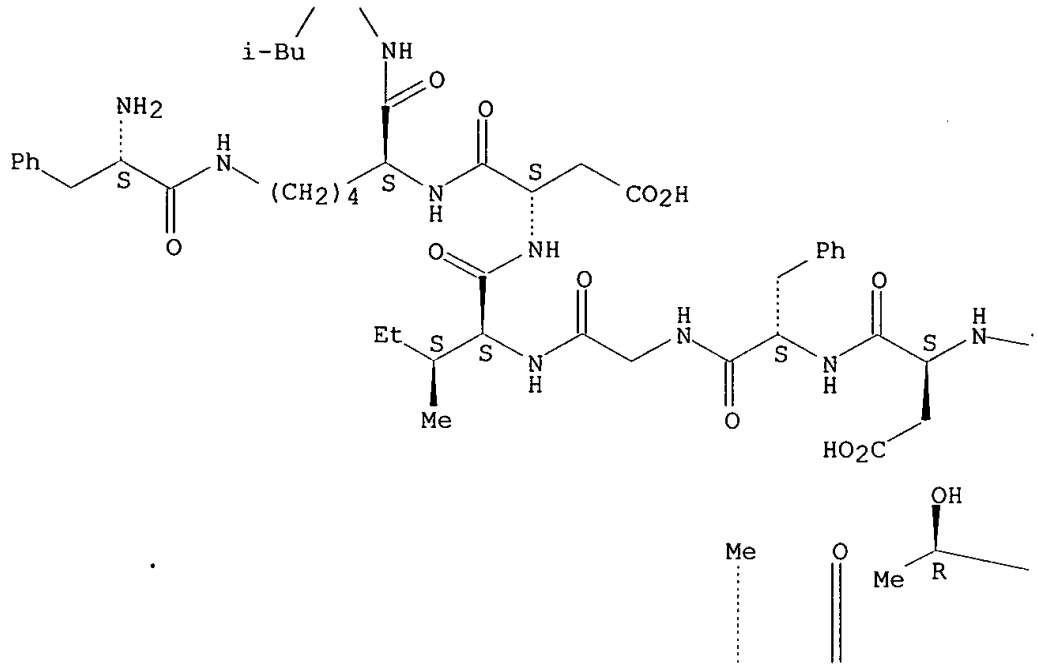

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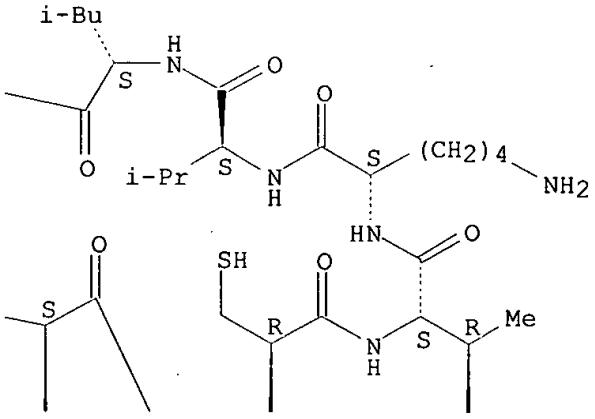

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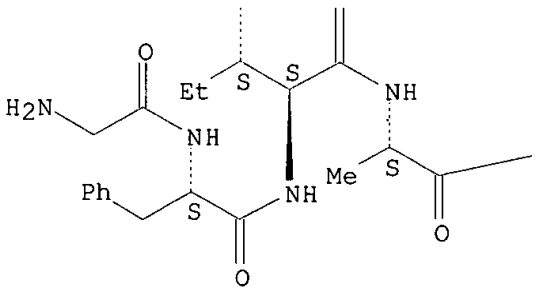

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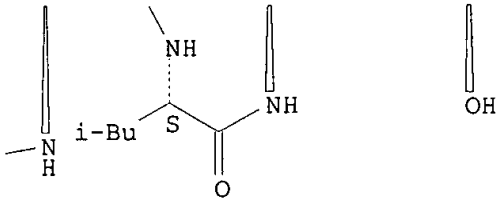

RN 412966-62-2 CAPLUS
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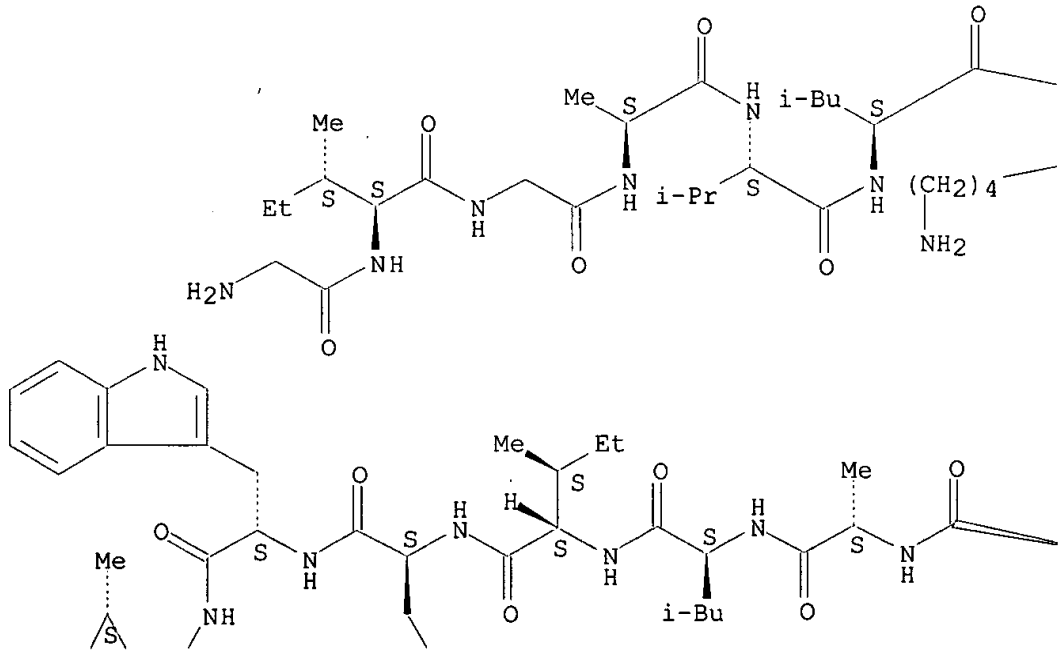
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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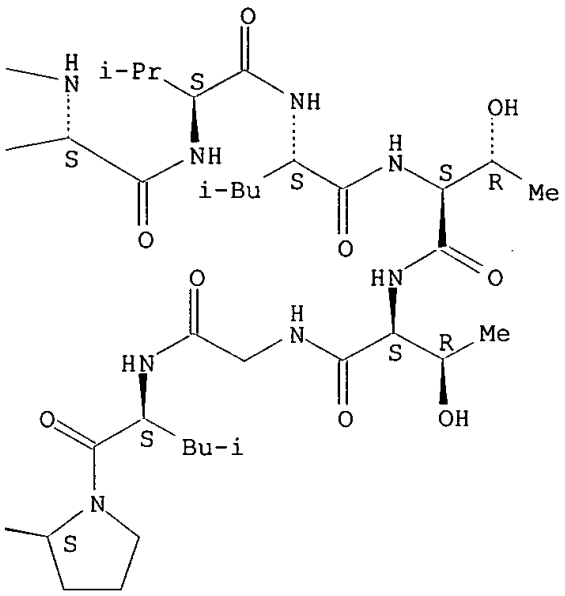

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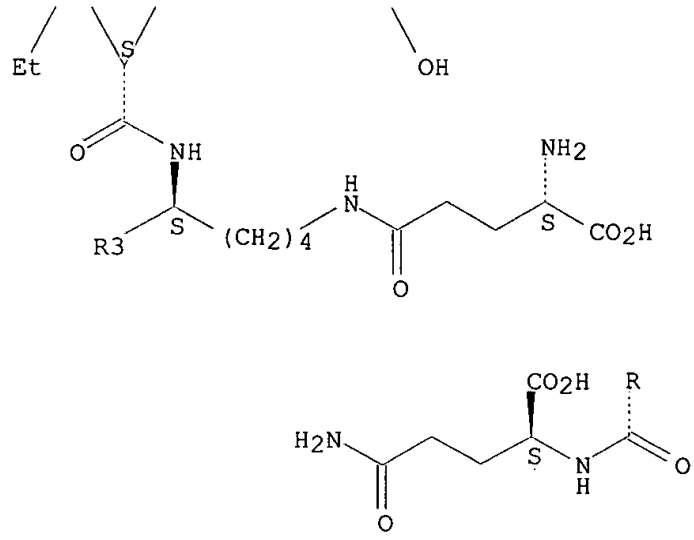

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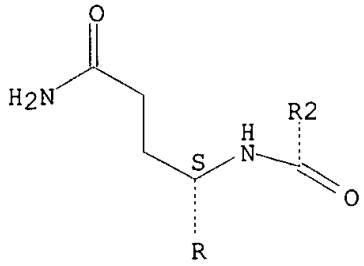

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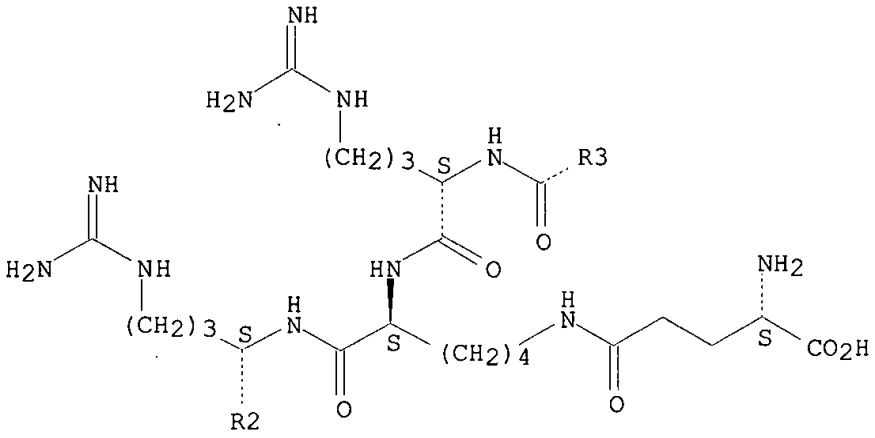


L13 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:833364 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:595
TITLE: Antitumor pore-forming procytotoxic peptides
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Xianxhang; Wagner, Thomas E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Greenville Hospital System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001085777	A2	20011115	WO 2001-US40690	20010509
WO 2001085777	A3	20020307		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CO, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1282642	A2	20030212	EP 2001-933407	20010509

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-203063P P 20000509
US 2000-212042P P 20000616
WO 2001-US40690 W 20010509
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:595

AB A class of procytotoxic agents is characterized by a capability to kill with target cell-specificity. Such an aspect can be a pore-forming protein which has at least one lysine residue, modified by a peptide linkage to an amino acid residue, via the epsilon amino group. These agents are useful in treating cancer, esp. prostate cancer.

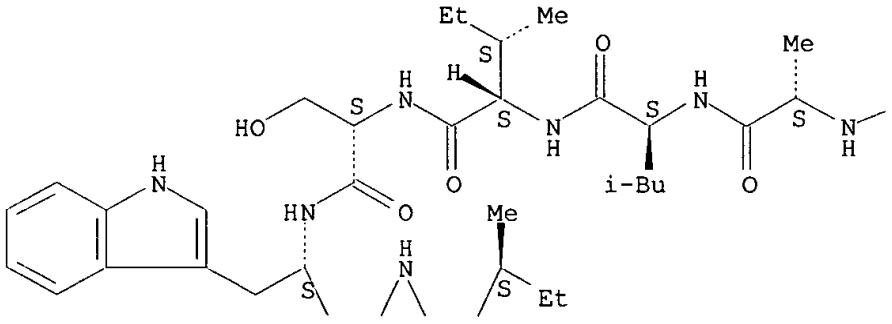
IT **374107-25-2 374107-26-3 374107-27-4**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antitumor pore-forming procytotoxic peptides)

RN 374107-25-2 CAPLUS

CN L-Glutamine, glycyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-N6-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-N6-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-N6-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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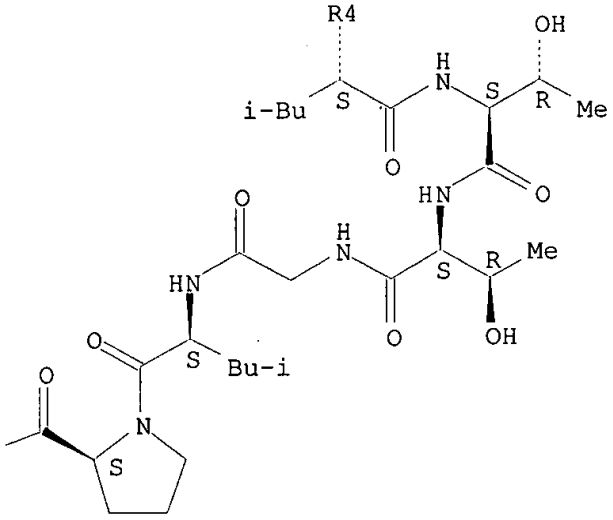

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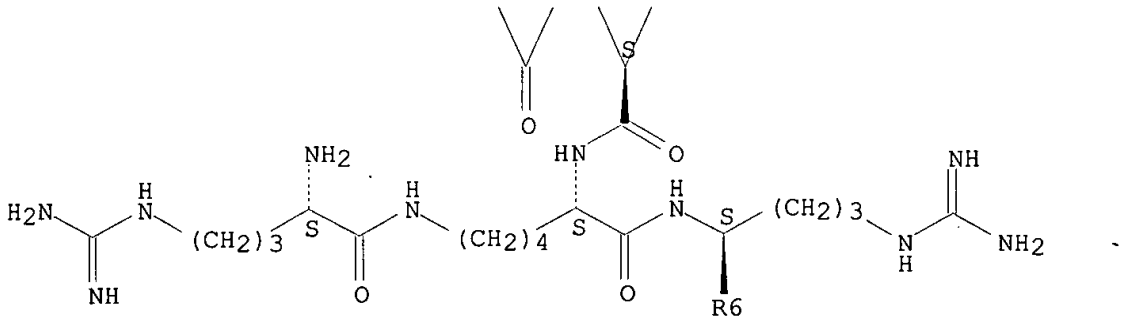

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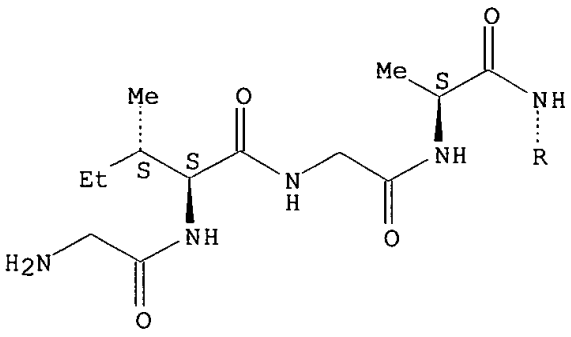

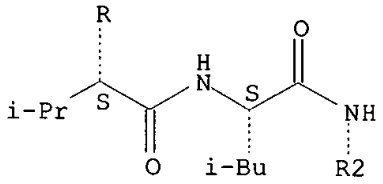

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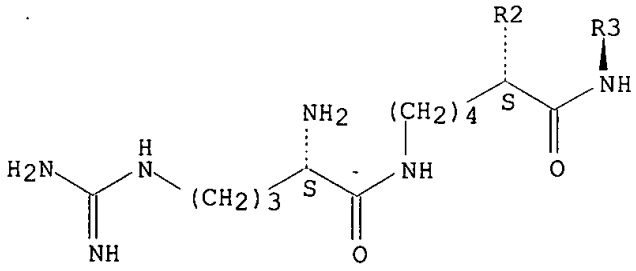

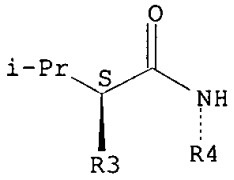

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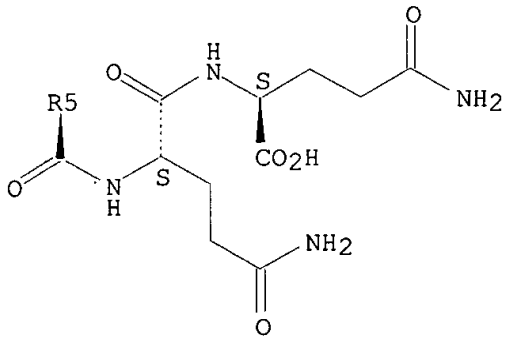

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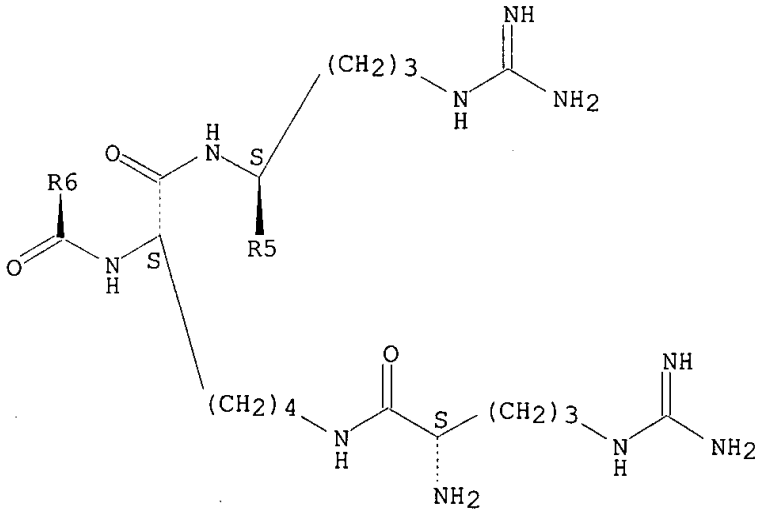
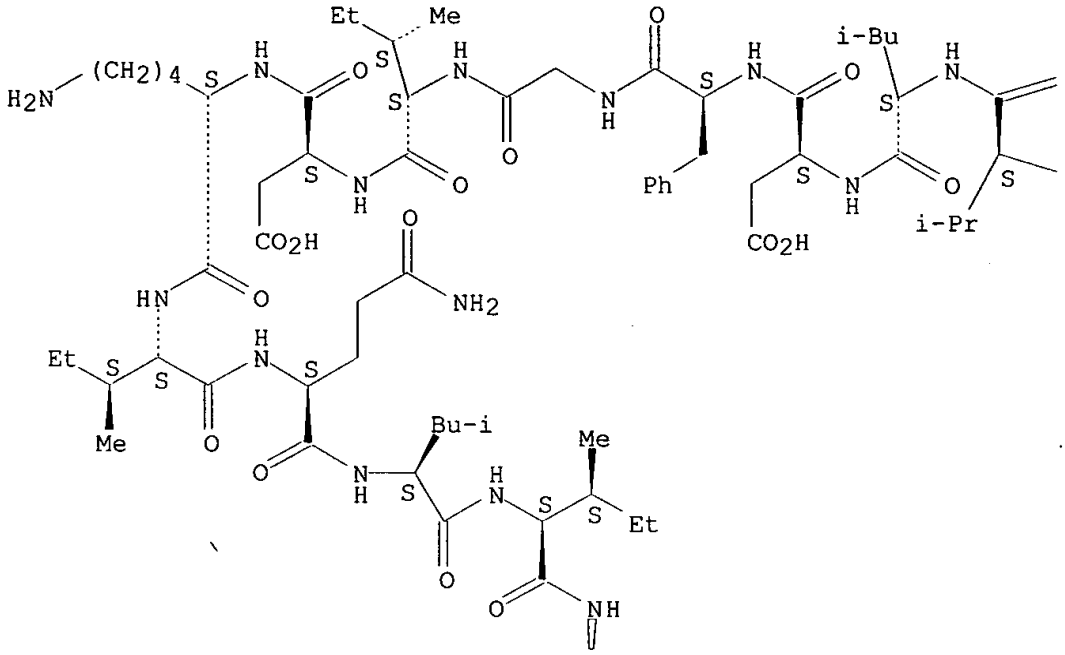


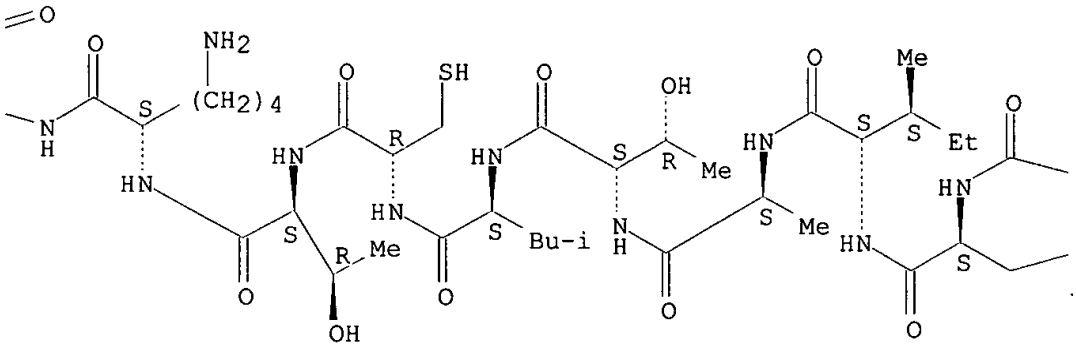
RN 374107-26-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alphá.-aspartyl-L-lysyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-(L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-.gamma.-glutamyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

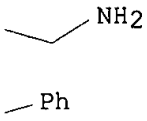
PAGE 1-A



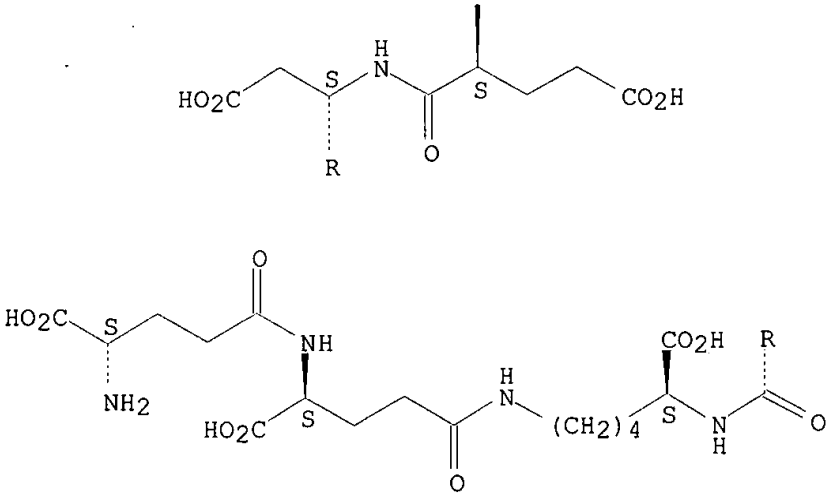
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C

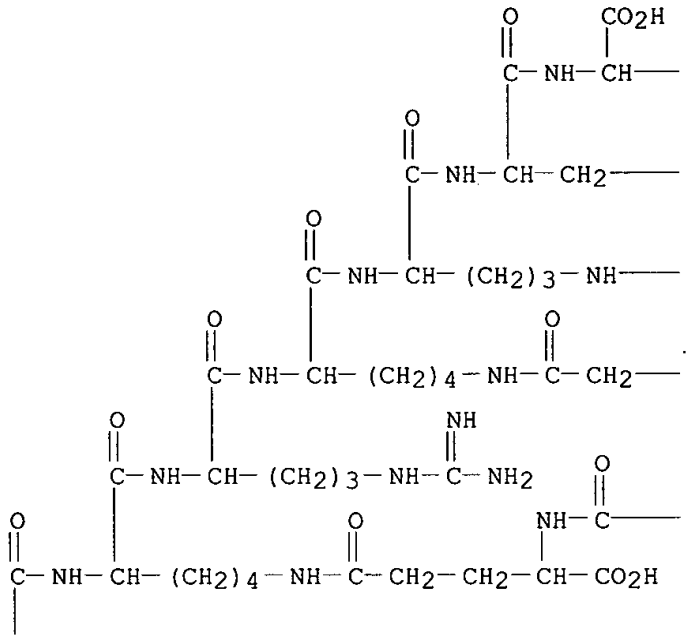


PAGE 2-A

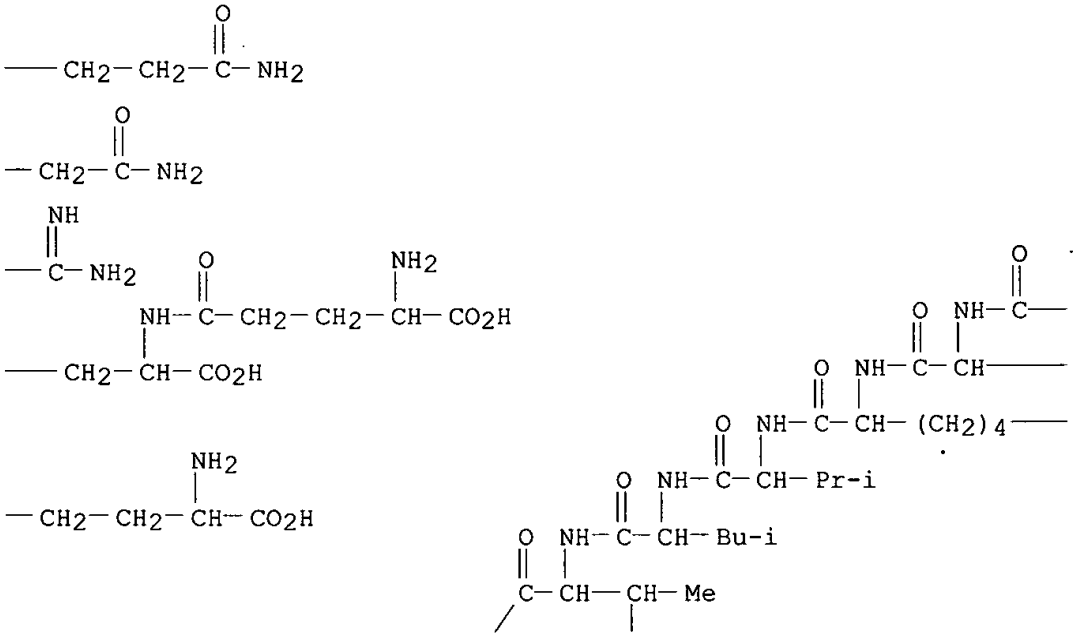


RN 374107-27-4 CAPLUS
CN L-Glutamine, glycyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-N6-(L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-.gamma.-glutamyl)-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-N6-(L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-.gamma.-glutamyl)-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

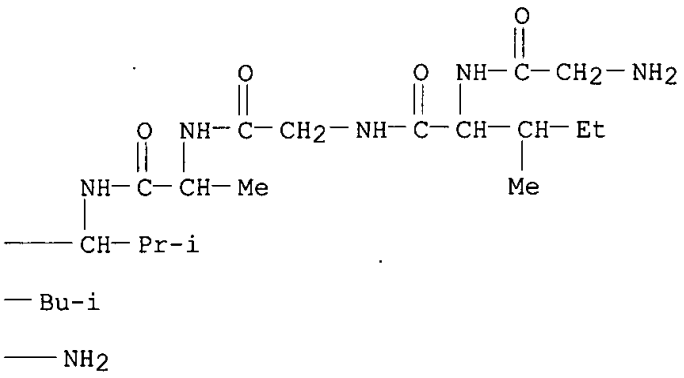
PAGE 1-A



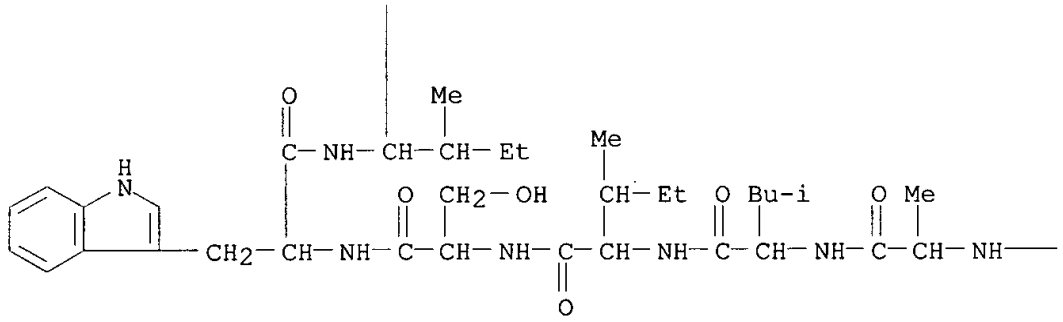
PAGE 1-B



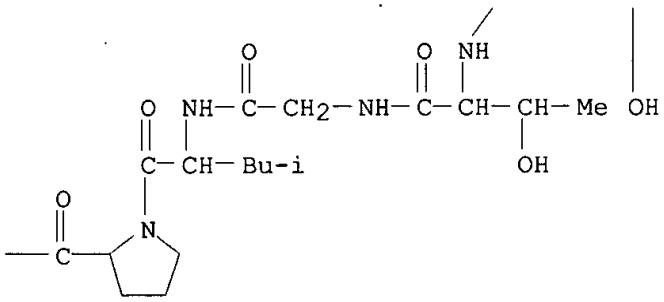
PAGE 1-C



PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



IT **374107-13-8 374107-15-0 374107-16-1**
374107-17-2 374107-18-3 374107-19-4
374107-20-7 374107-21-8 374107-22-9
374107-23-0 374107-24-1
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antitumor pore-forming procytotoxic peptides)

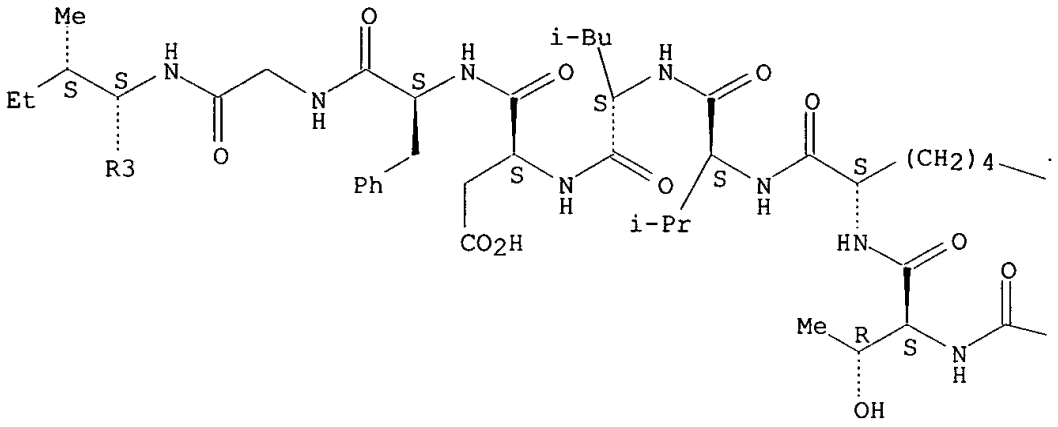
RN 374107-13-8 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-

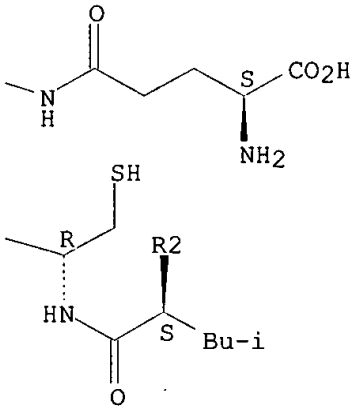
.gamma.-glutamyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-.gamma.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

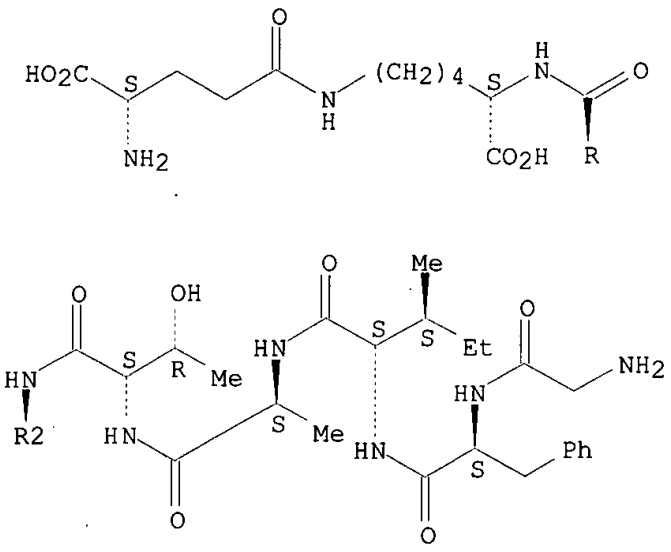
PAGE 1-A



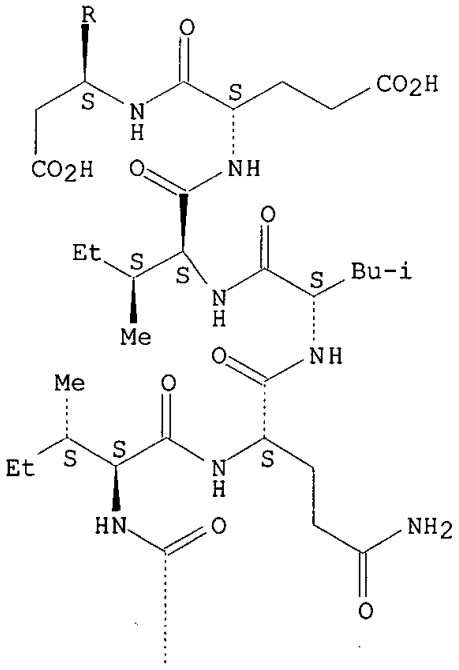
PAGE 1-B



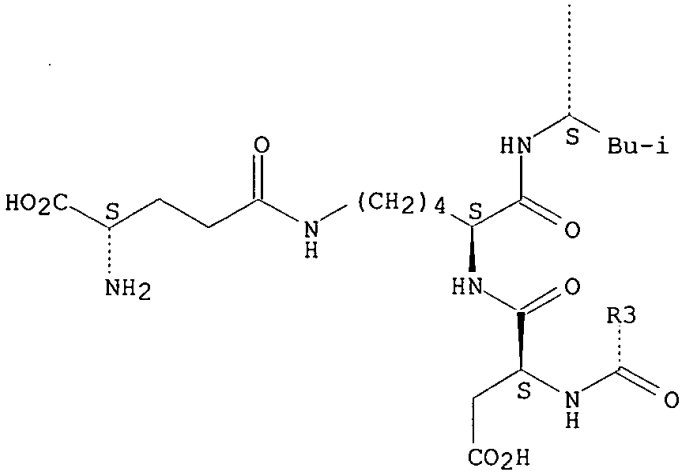
PAGE 2-A



PAGE 3-A



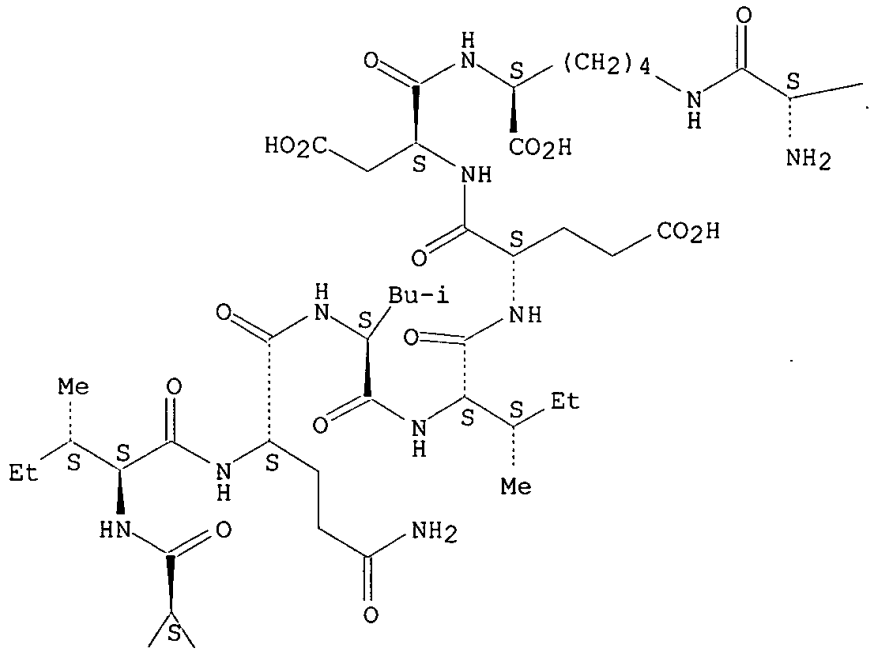
PAGE 4-A



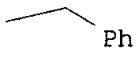
RN 374107-15-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

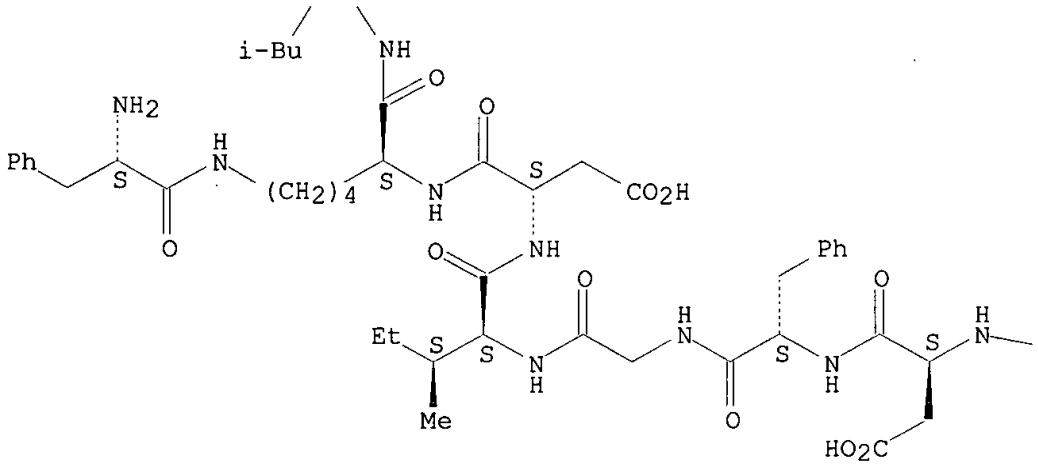
PAGE 1-A



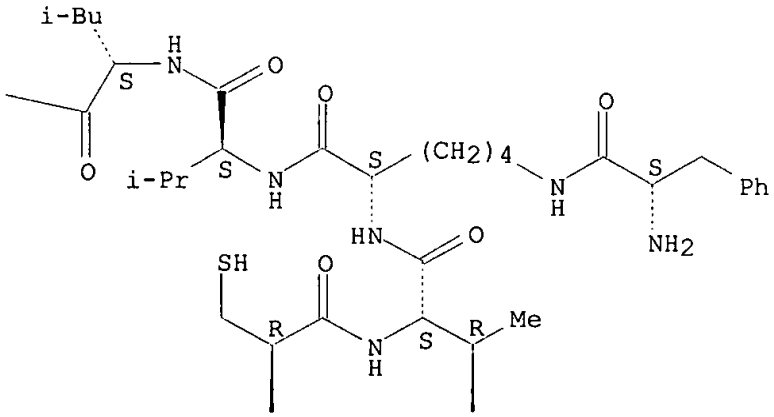
PAGE 1-B



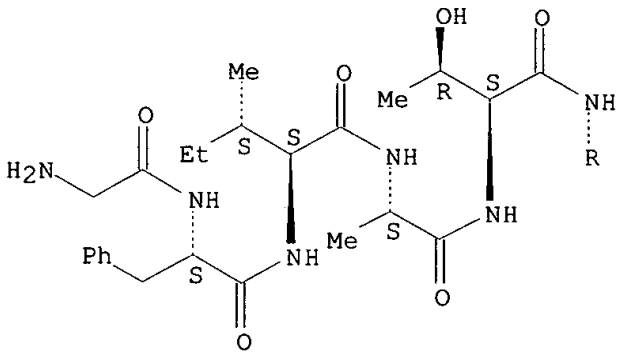
PAGE 2-A



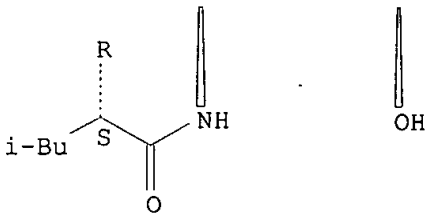
PAGE 2-B



PAGE 3-A



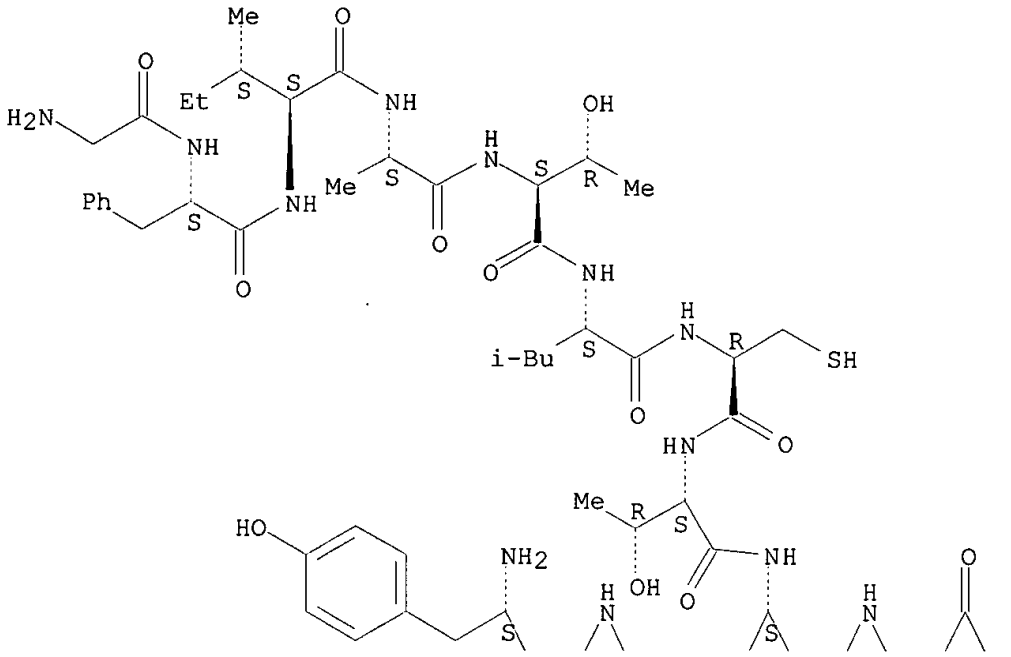
PAGE 3-B



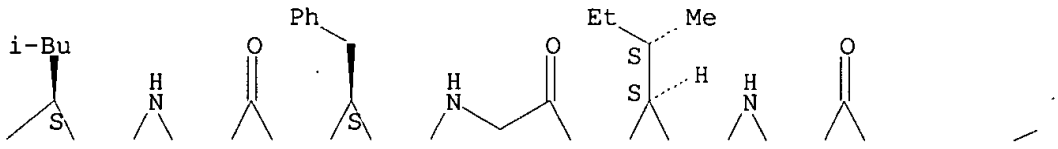
RN 374107-16-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-tyrosyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-tyrosyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

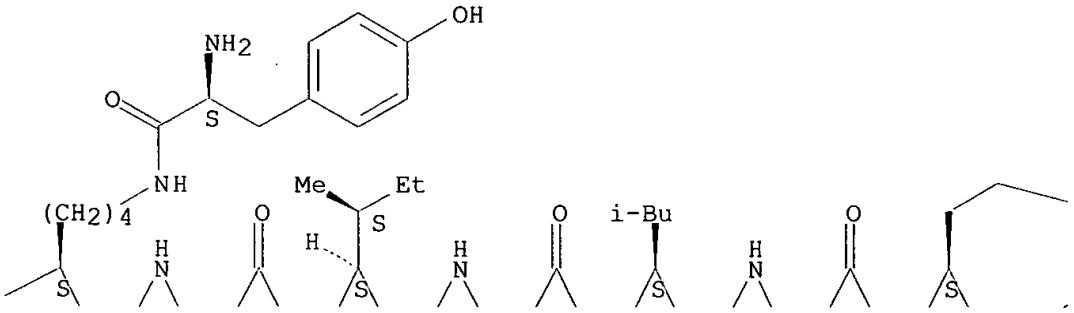
PAGE 1-A



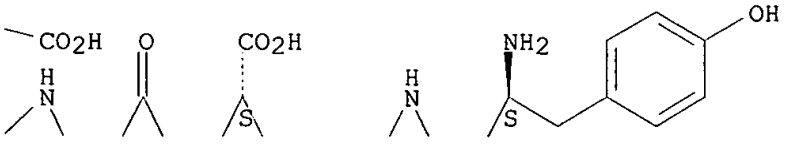
PAGE 1-B



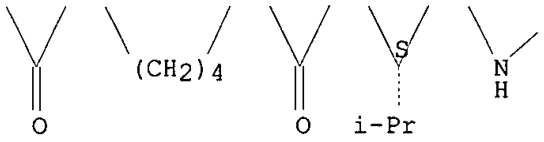
PAGE 1-C



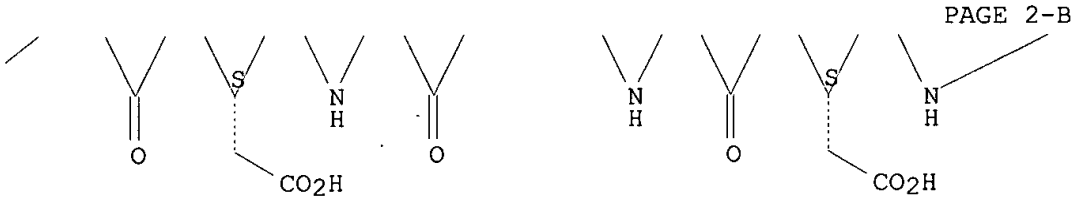
PAGE 1-D



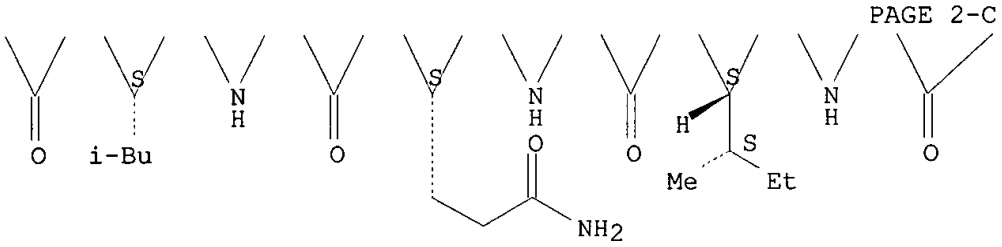
PAGE 2-A



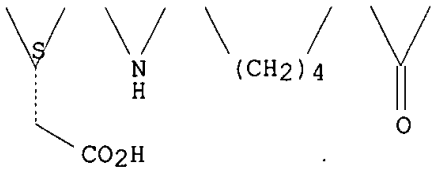
PAGE 2-B



PAGE 2-C



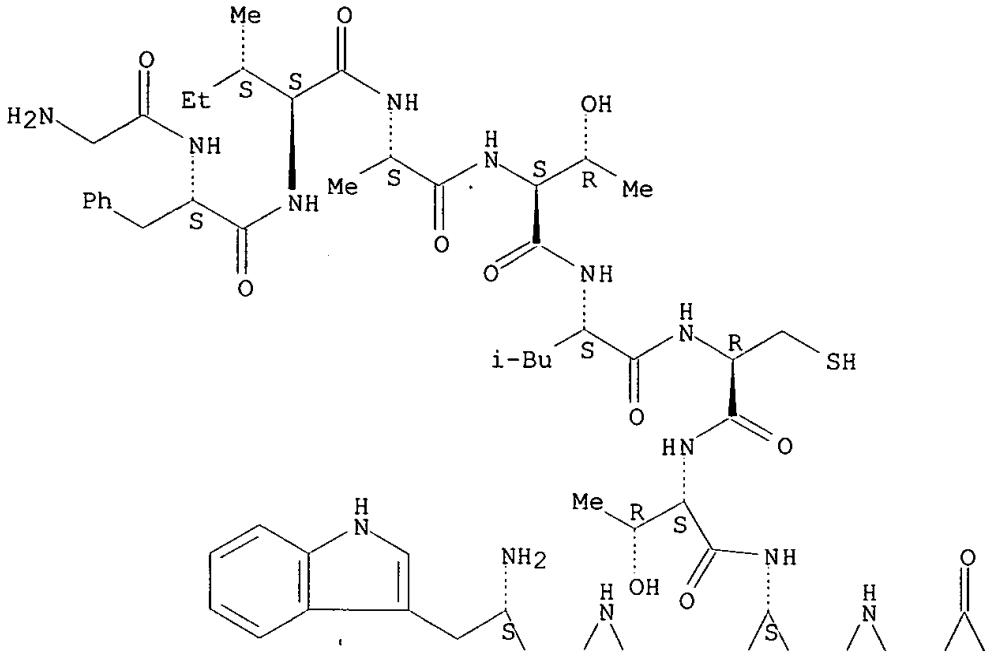
PAGE 2-D



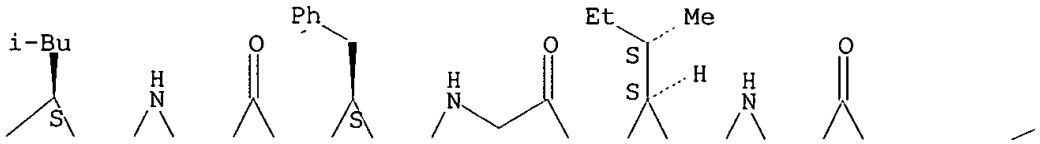
RN 374107-17-2 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-tryptophyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

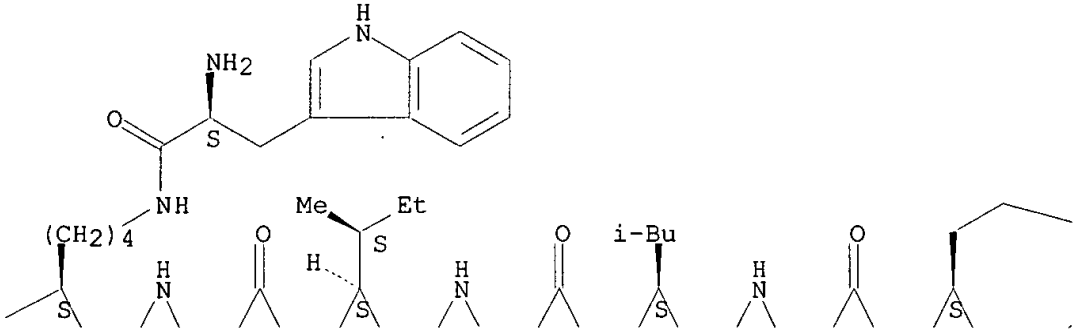
PAGE 1-A



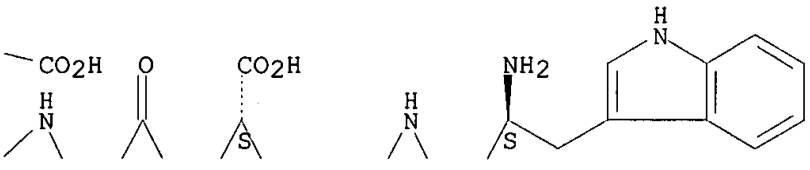
PAGE 1-B



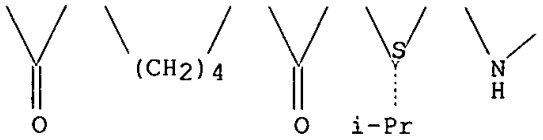
PAGE 1-C



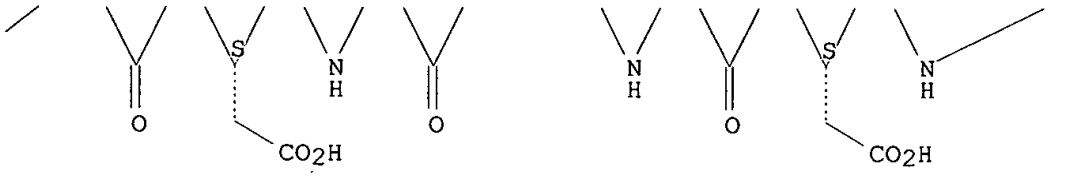
PAGE 1-D



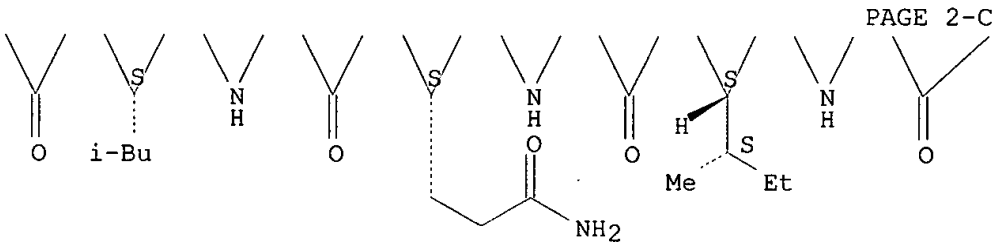
PAGE 2-A



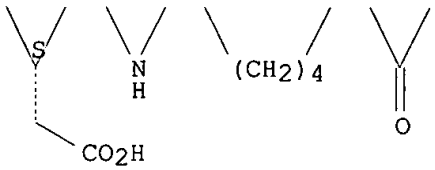
PAGE 2-B



PAGE 2-C



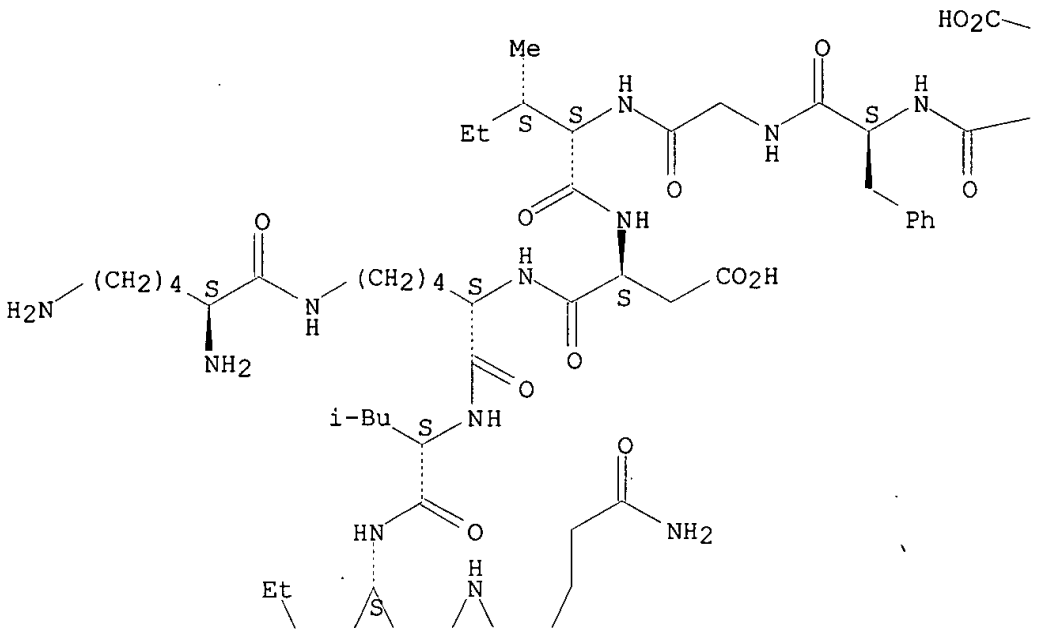
PAGE 2-D



RN 374107-18-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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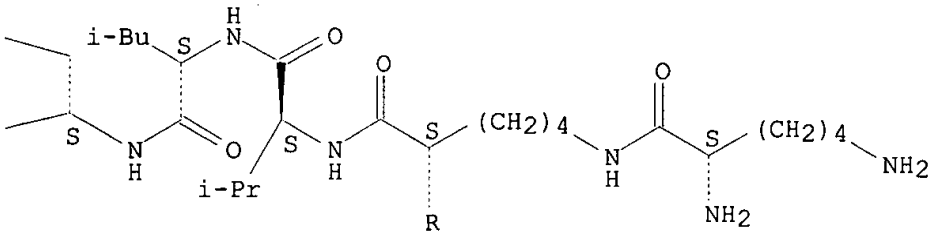
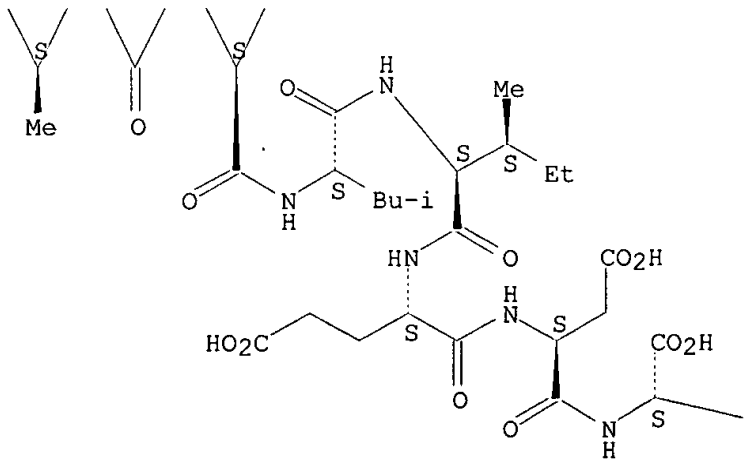
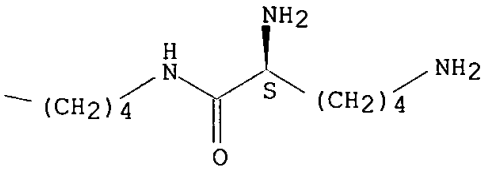


PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



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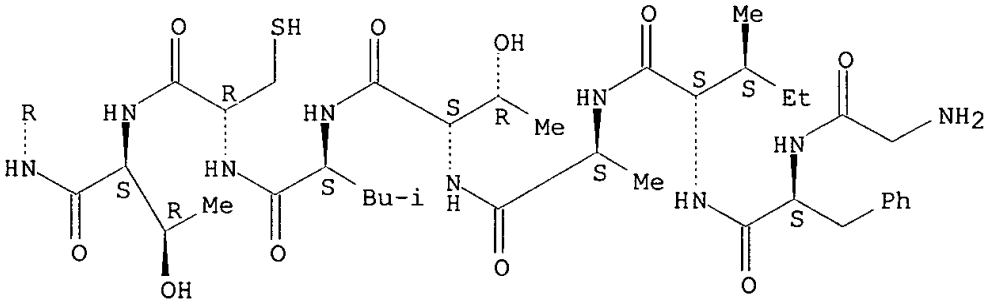
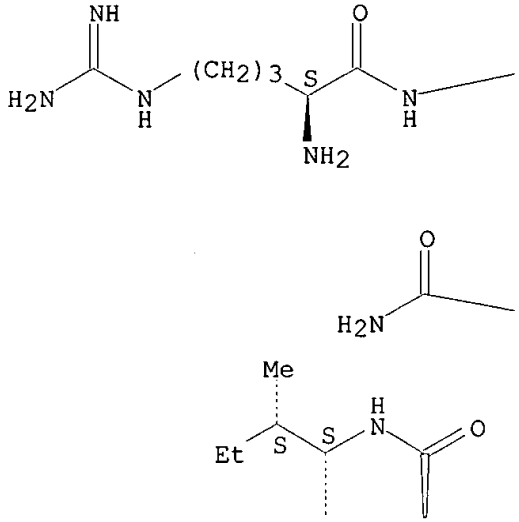


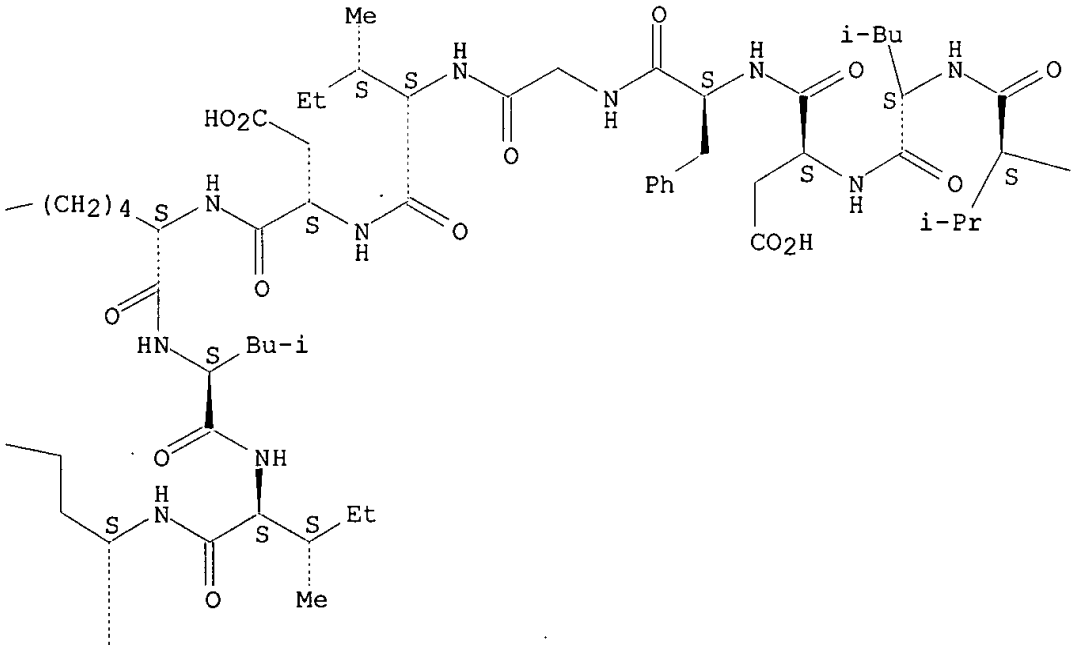
RN 374107-19-4 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

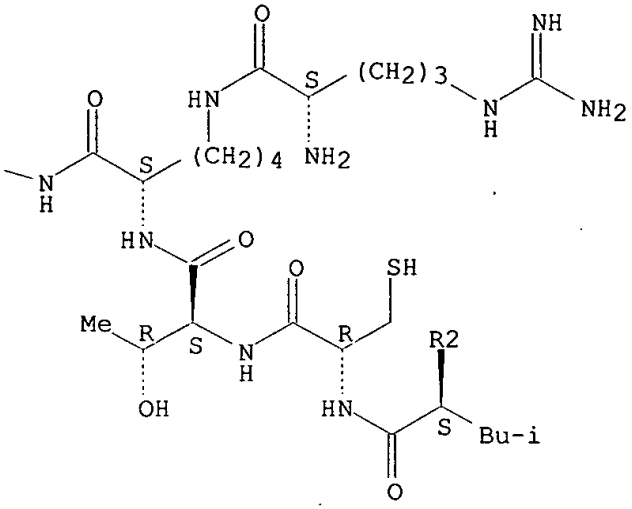
PAGE 1-A



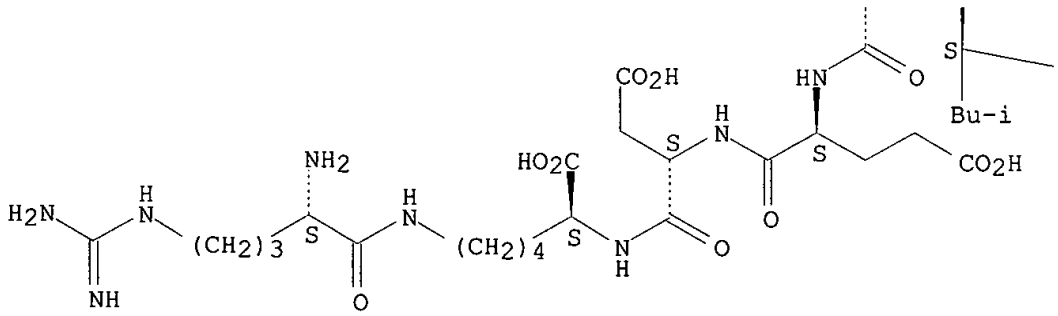
PAGE 1-B



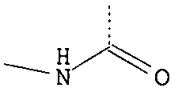
PAGE 1-C



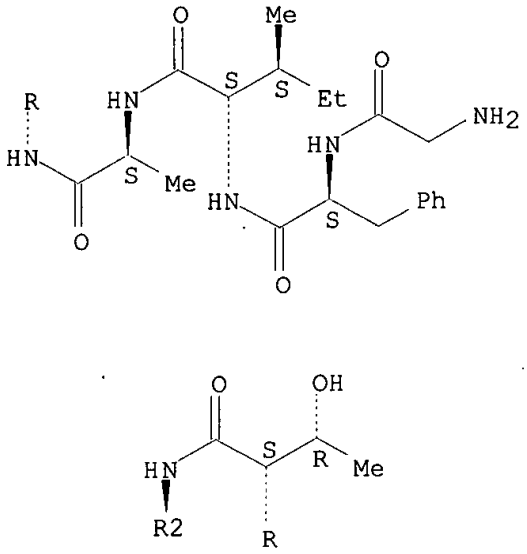
PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



PAGE 3-A



RN 374107-20-7 CAPLUS
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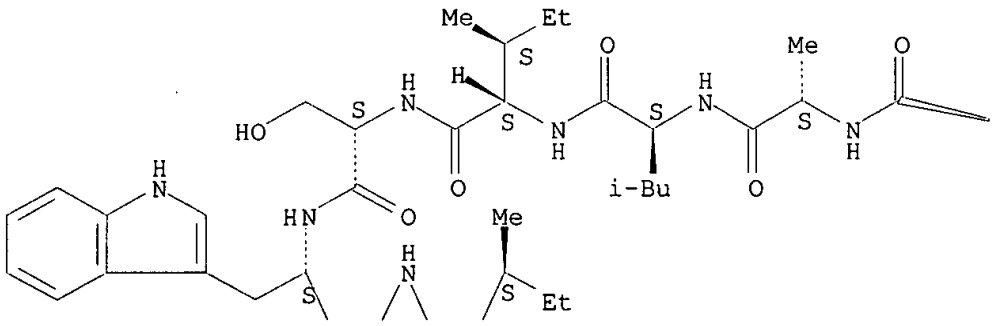
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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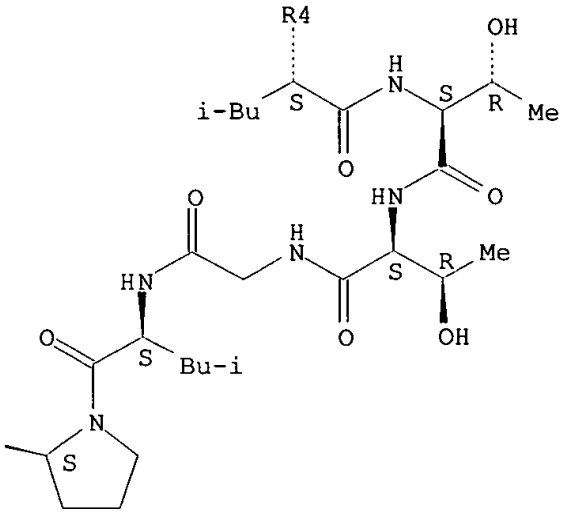

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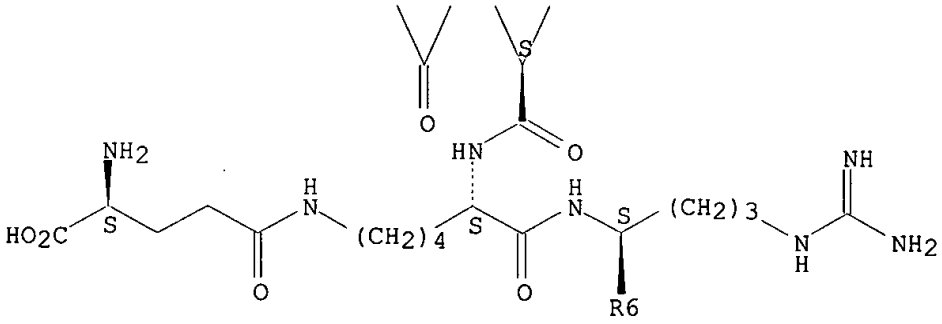
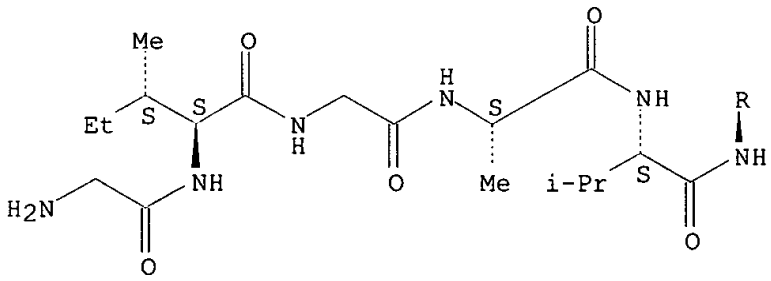
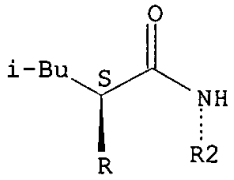
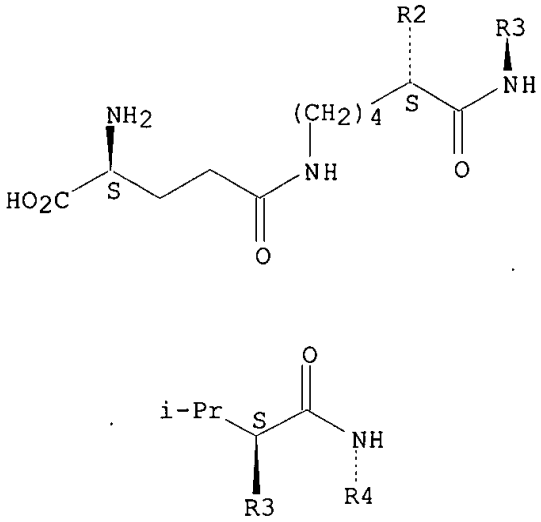


PAGE 3-A





PAGE 4-A



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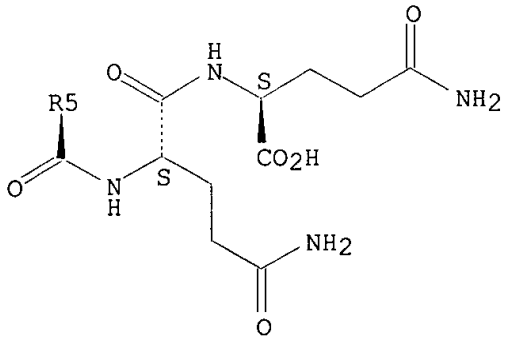

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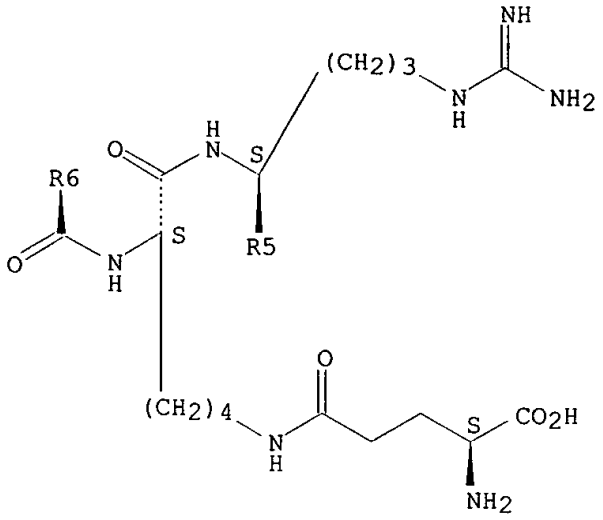

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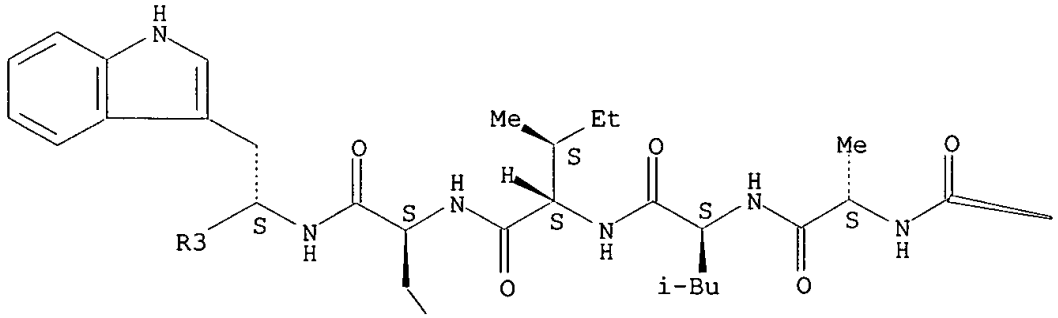
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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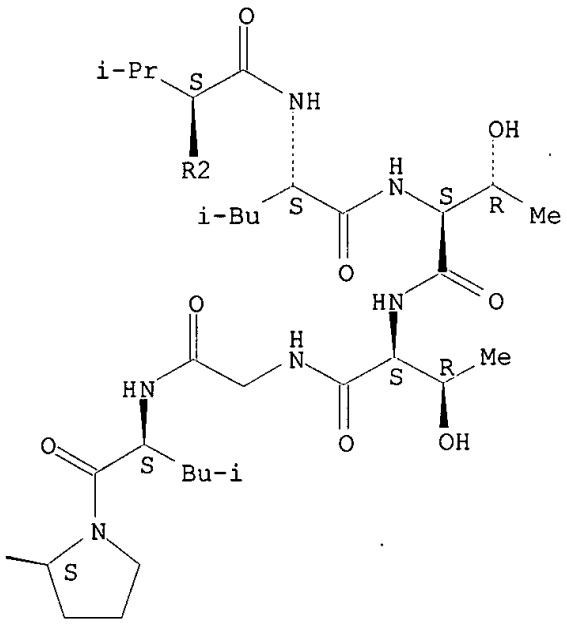

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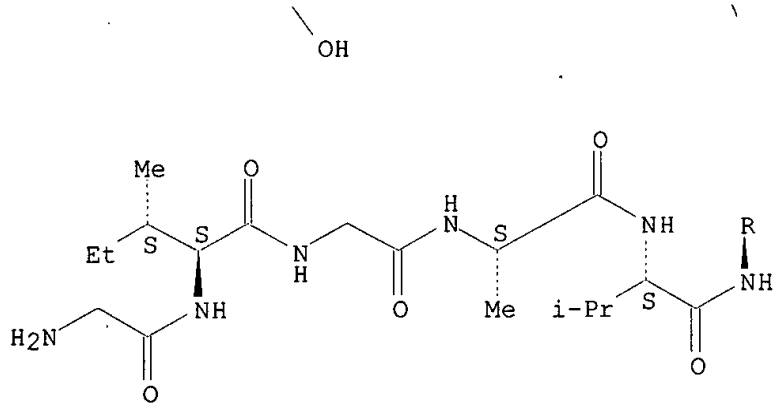

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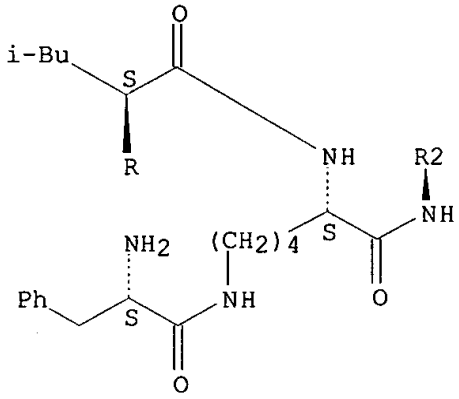

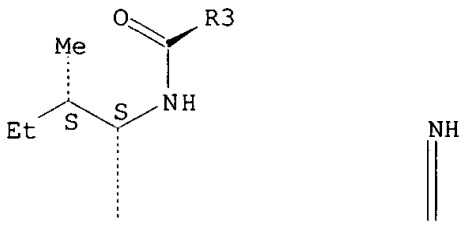

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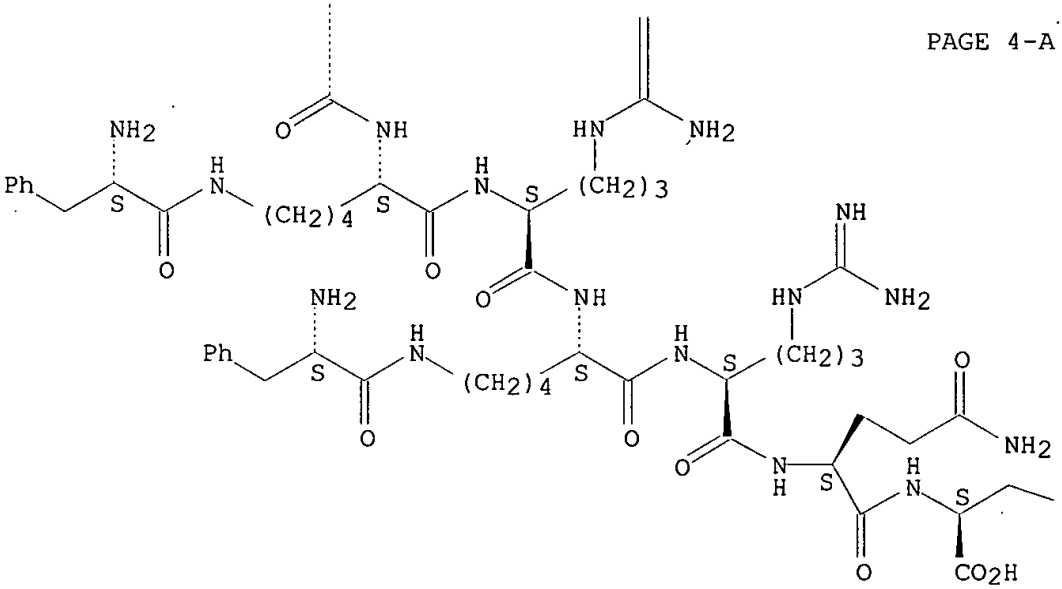

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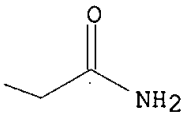

RN 374107-22-9 CAPLUS
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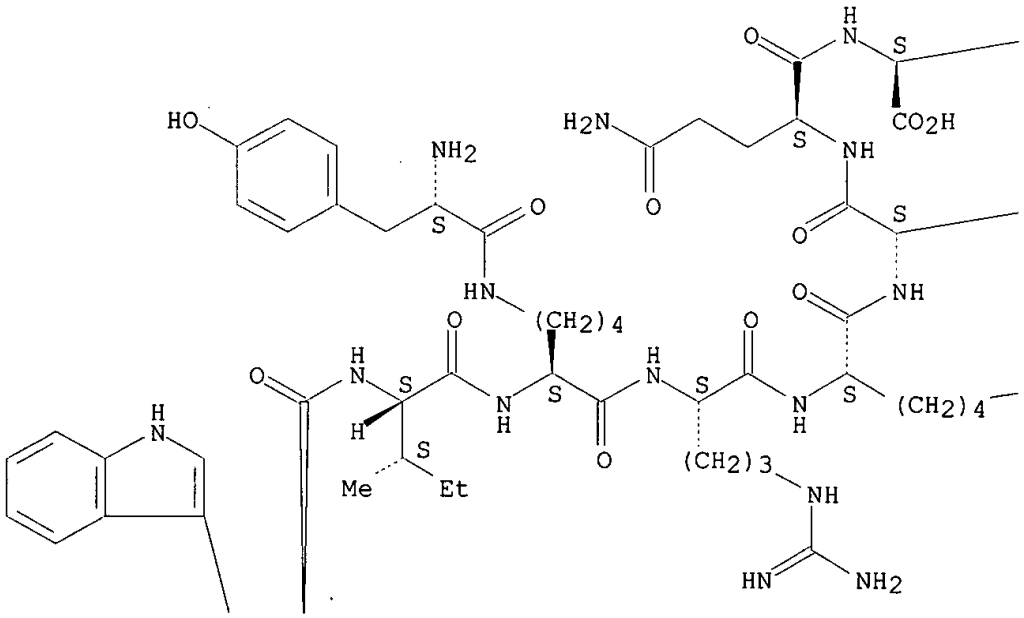
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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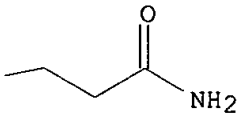

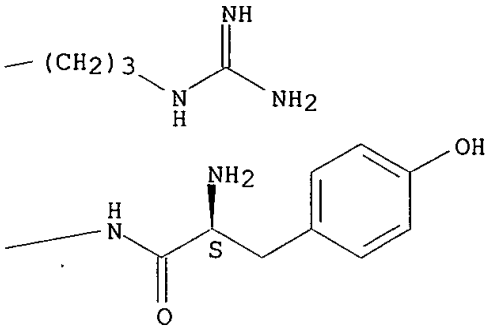

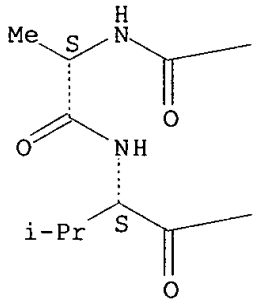

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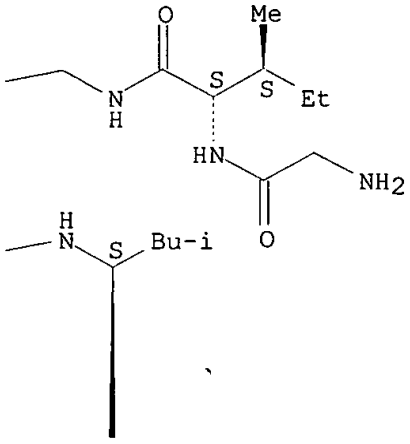

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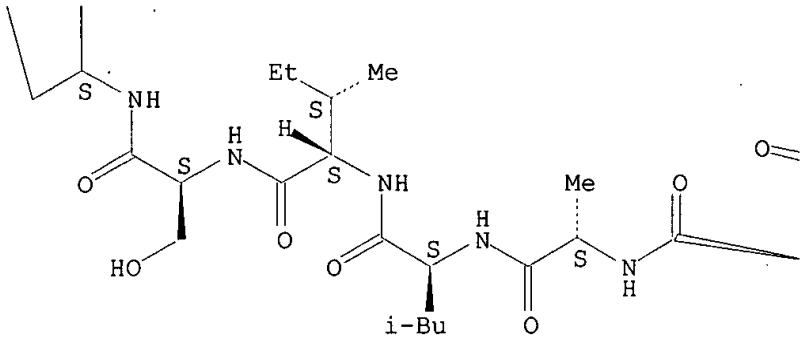

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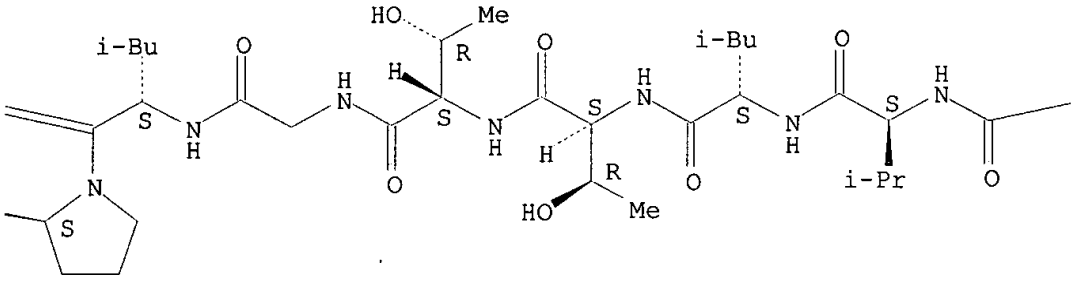

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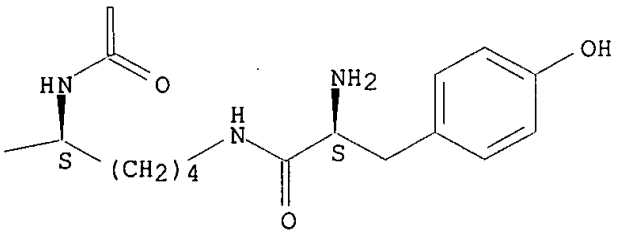

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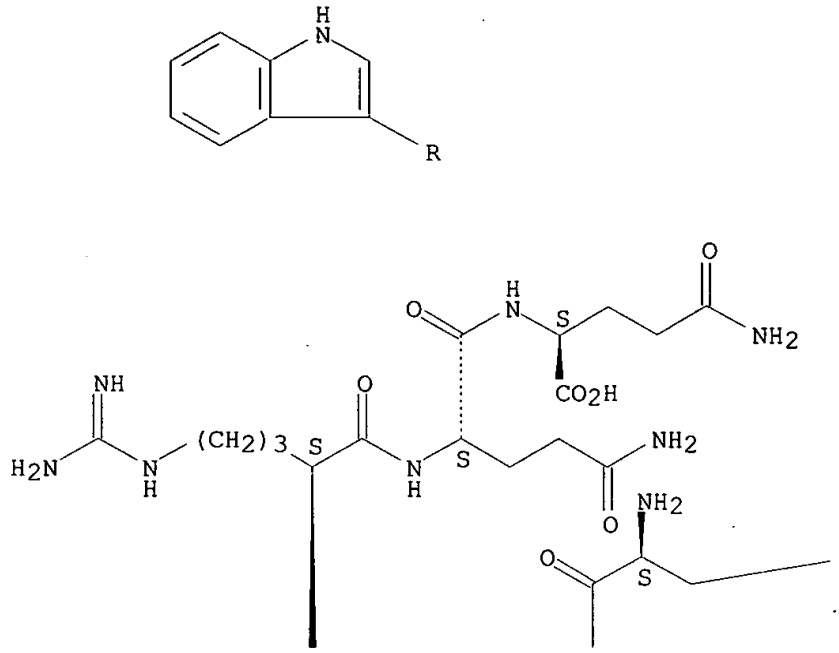
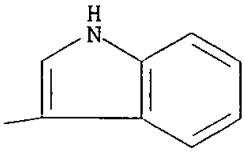
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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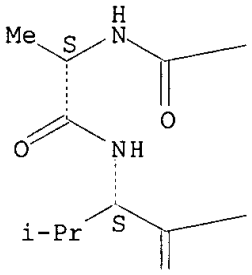

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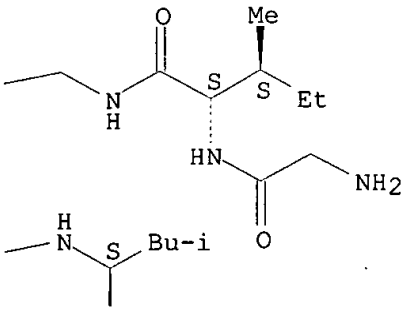
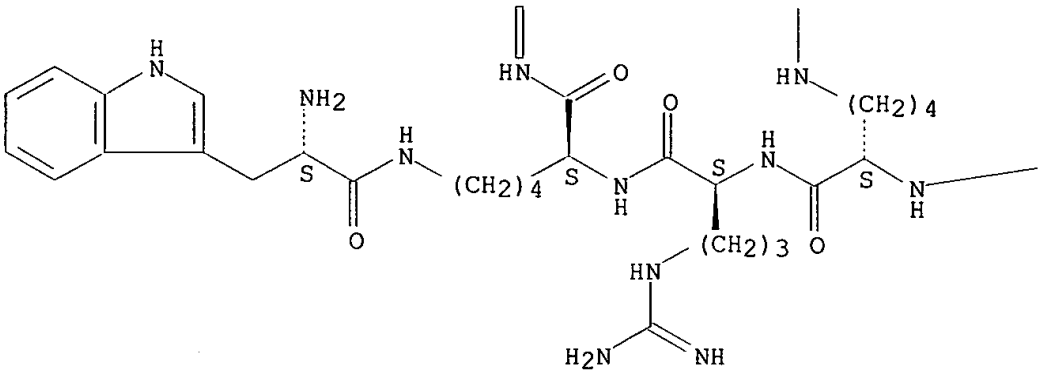


PAGE 2-A



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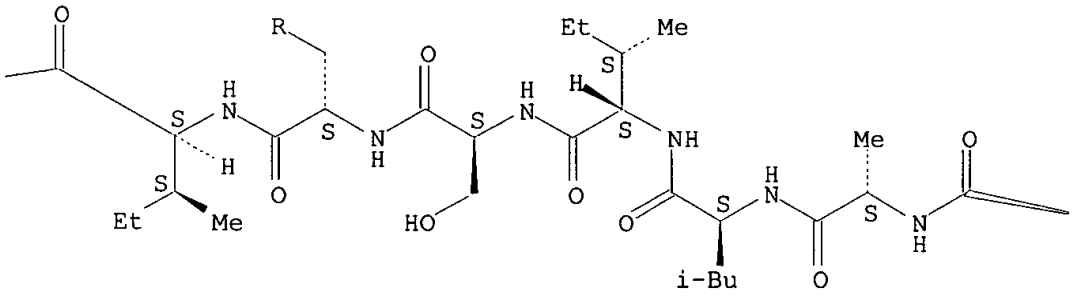

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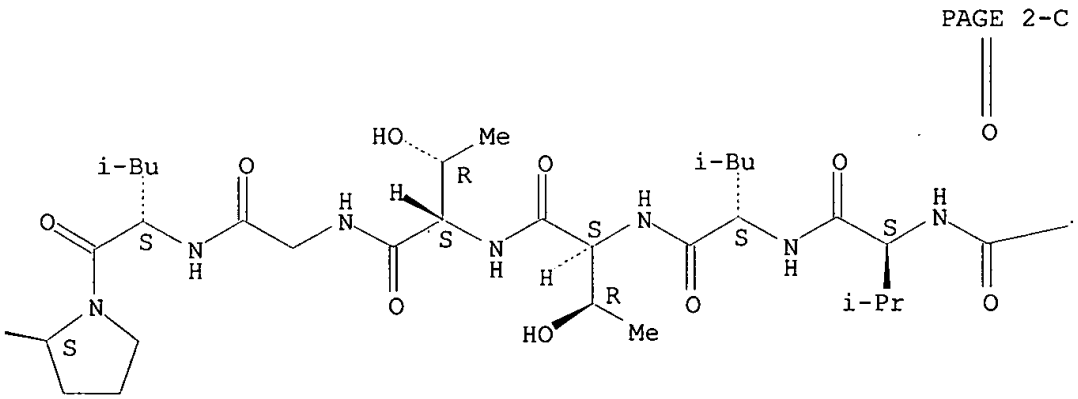

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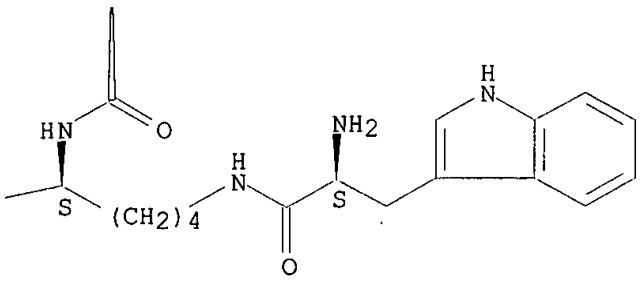

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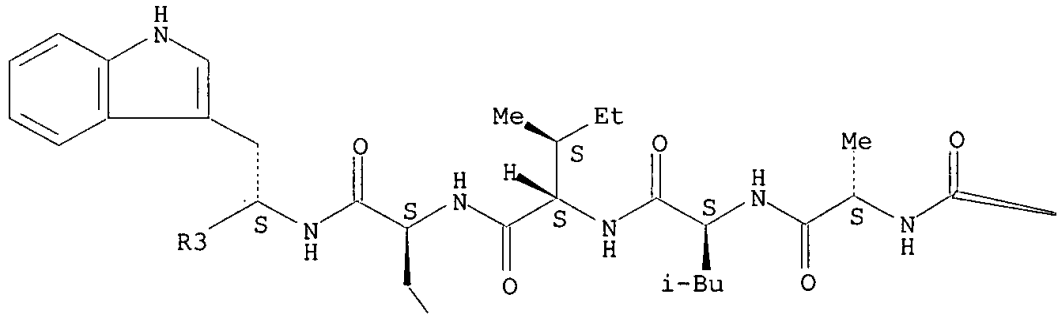
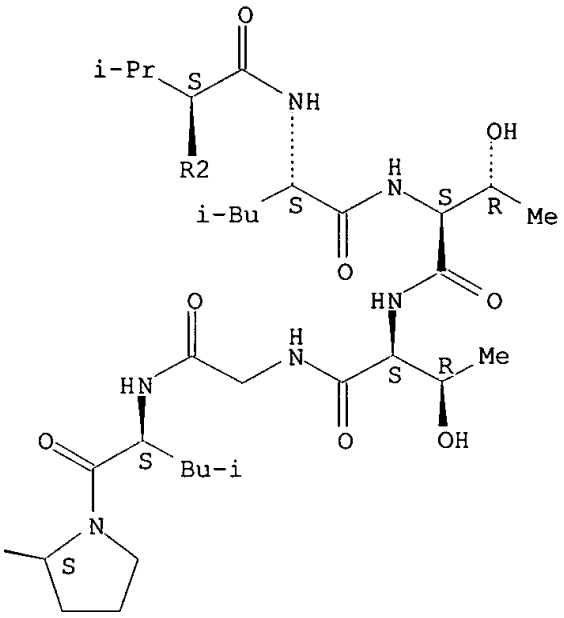
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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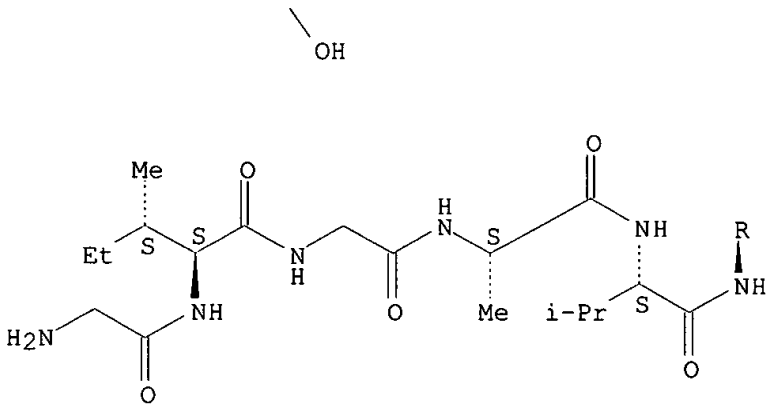

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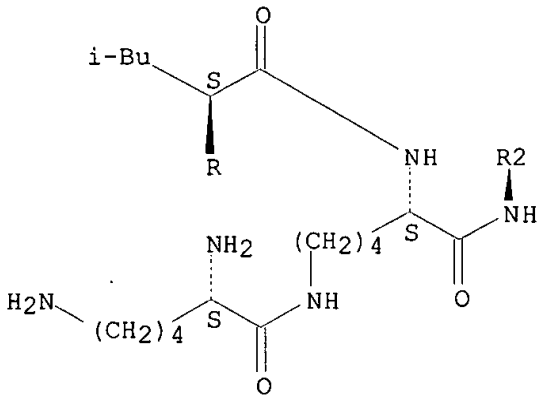
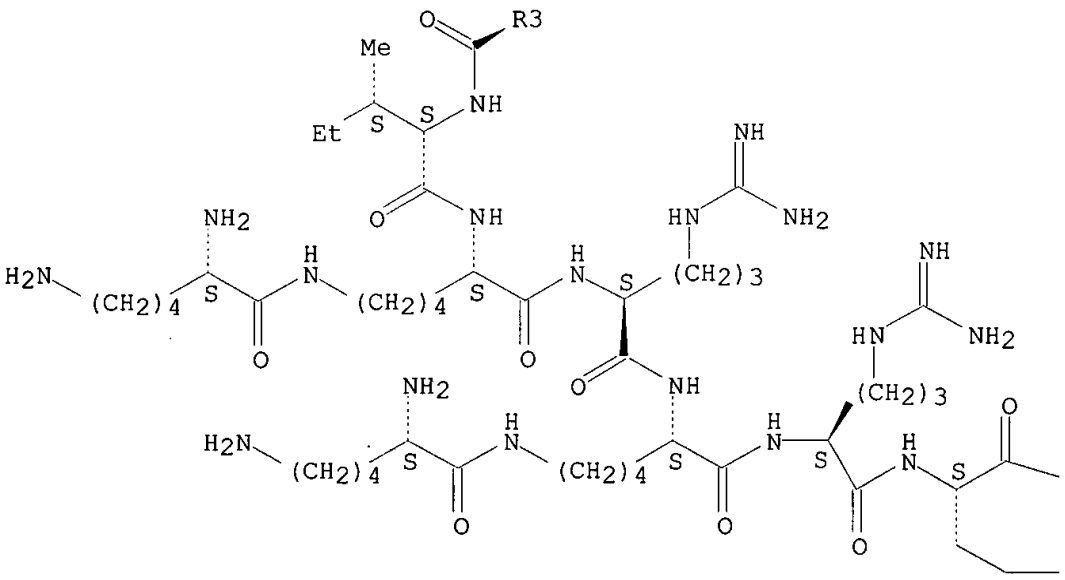


PAGE 4-A



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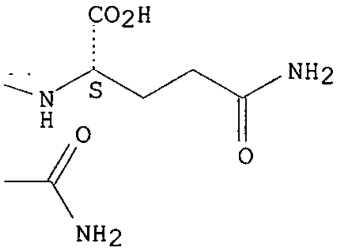


L13 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:712128 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:63713
TITLE: In vitro targeted killing of prostate tumor cells by a synthetic amoebapore helix 3 peptide modified with two .gamma.-linked glutamate residues at the COOH terminus
AUTHOR(S): Warren, Patrick; Li, Laiji; Song, Wendy; Holle, Eric; Wei, Yangzhang; Wagner, Thomas; Yu, Xianzhong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Greenville Hosp. System, Oncology Research Institute, Greenville, SC, 29605, USA
SOURCE: Cancer Research (2001), 61(18), 6783-6787
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
PUBLISHER: American Association for Cancer Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) is a trans-membrane protein specifically expressed in LNCaP cells, malignant human prostate tissues, and the surrounding neovasculature. PSMA is a unique exopeptidase with reactivity toward poly-.gamma.-glutamated folates. It can sequentially remove the poly-.gamma.-glutamyl termini. To target prostate tumor cells, a novel procytolytic peptide was designed with a backbone consisting of an amoebapore H3 domain modified by two .gamma.-linked glutamate residues at the .epsilon.-amino group of the COOH-terminal lysine residue. The strategy behind the design of this prolytic peptide was to inactivate the lytic amoebapore H3 peptide by replacing its functionally important COOH-terminal pos. charge with neg. charged groups, which in turn might be selectively removed by the PSMA exopeptidase. This peptide exhibited little cytolytic activity toward PSMA-neg. cells, such as PC-3 cells. On the other hand, this peptide exhibited strong cytolytic activity toward PSMA-pos. LNCaP cells in a concn.-dependent manner. The carboxypeptidase inhibitor 4,4'-phosphonicobis(butane-1,3-dicarboxylic acid) can inhibit this activity. Moreover, this peptide also exhibited cytolytic activity toward PSMA cDNA-transfected PC-3 cells.

IT **384831-96-3**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

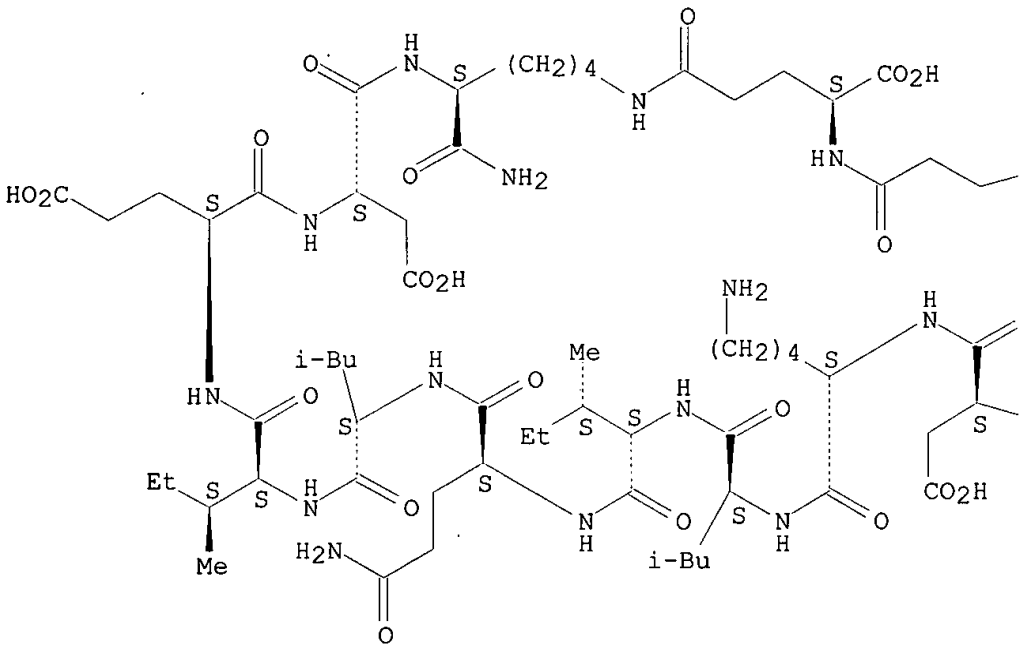
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in vitro targeted killing of prostate tumor cells by a synthetic amoebapore helix 3 peptide modified with two .gamma.-linked glutamate residues at COOH terminus)

RN 384831-96-3 CAPLUS

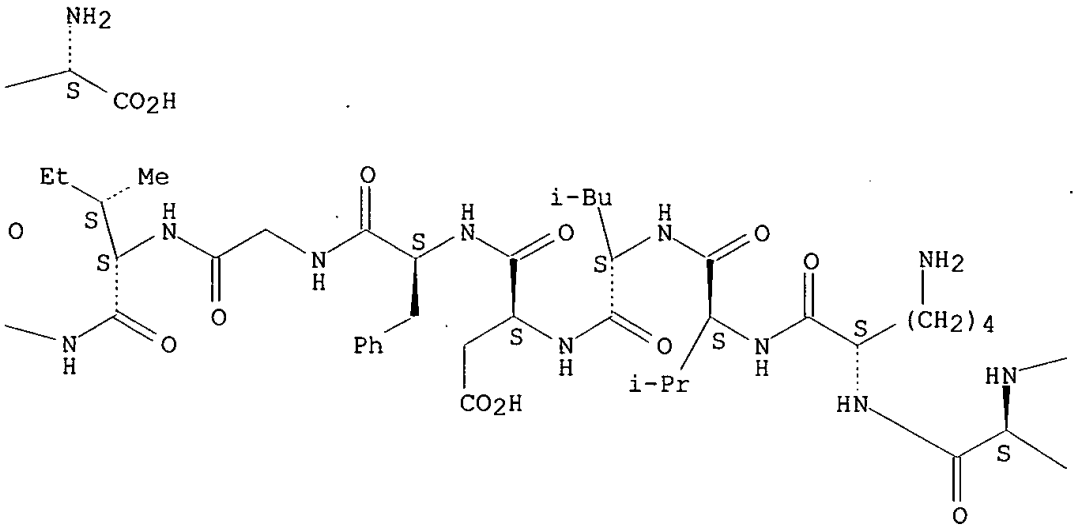
CN L-Lysinamide, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-(L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-.gamma.-glutamyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

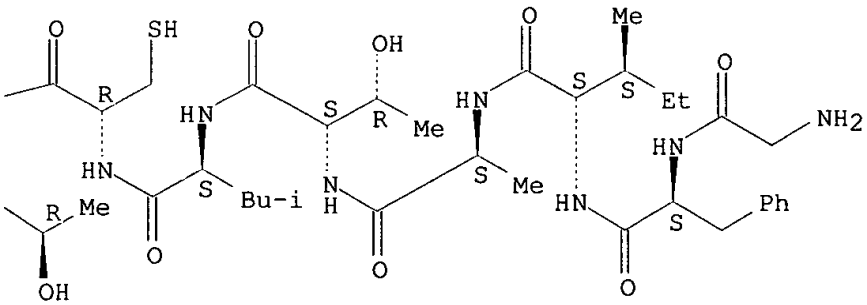
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:733704 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:77807
TITLE: Purification of a galanin degrading 70 kDa

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

metallo-peptidase from bovine spinal cord

AUTHOR(S): Jureus, A.; Lindgren, M.; Langel, U.; Bartfai, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurochemistry and Neurotoxicology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, S-10691, Swed.

SOURCE: Neuropeptides (Edinburgh) (1998), 32(5), 453-460
CODEN: NRPPDD; ISSN: 0143-4179
PUBLISHER: Churchill Livingstone
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Galanin is a 29/30 amino acids long neuroendocrine peptide, acting as an inhibitory modulator in the spinal cord. Several studies show that galanin is involved in control of pain threshold and acts synergistically with morphine, hence, inhibition of galanin degrdn. may be a pharmaceutical target for treatment of pain. In this study we have designed an 11 amino acids long substrate based on the first 10 N-terminal amino acids of galanin (this part contains the major pharmacophores of galanin), with a N-terminal fluorescent marker, anthranilic acid, and a C-terminal internal fluorescence quencher, 3-nitrotyrosine, coupled to the .epsilon.-amino group of the linker Lys11. Using this substrate to detect galanin degrdn., we have purified a membrane bound galanin inactivating metallo-peptidase from bovine spinal cord. This enzyme, cleaving galanin between Trp2 and Thr3, is a novel 70 kDa, Zn2+ dependent metallo-peptidase.

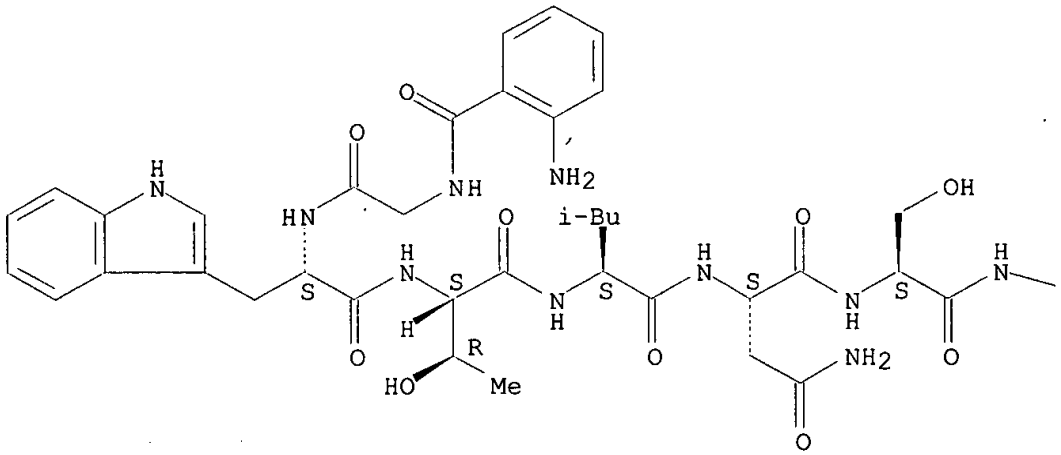
IT **218787-41-8P**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(purifn. of a galanin-degrading metallo-peptidase from bovine spinal cord)

RN 218787-41-8 CAPLUS

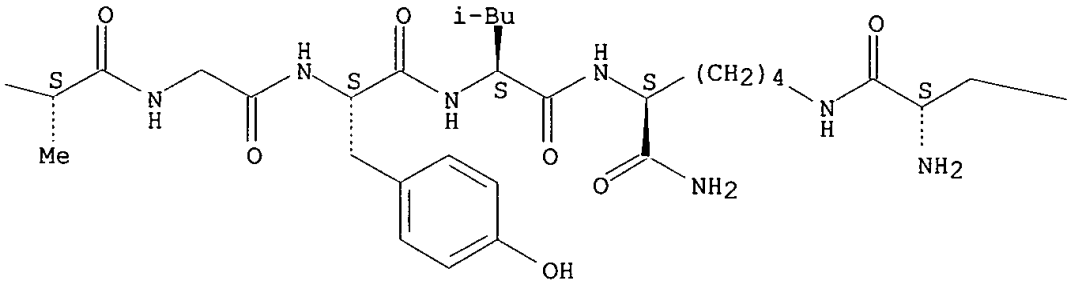
CN L-Lysinamide, N-(2-aminobenzoyl)glycyl-L-tryptophyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-alanylglycyl-L-tyrosyl-L-leucyl-N6-(3-nitro-L-tyrosyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

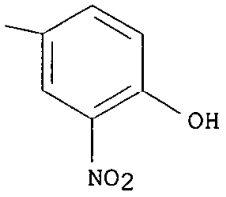
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:270236 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:62253
TITLE: The rational design of TAP inhibitors using peptide substrate modifications and peptidomimetics
AUTHOR(S): Gromme, Monique; Van der Valk, Richard; Sliedregt, Karen; Vernie, Leen; Liskamp, Rob; Hammerling, Gunter; Koopmann, Jens Oliver; Momburg, Frank; Neefjes, Jacques
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division Cellular Biochemistry, Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, 1066 CX, Neth.
SOURCE: European Journal of Immunology (1997), 27(4), 898-904
CODEN: EJIMAF; ISSN: 0014-2980
PUBLISHER: VCH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

LANGUAGE: English

AB Various alterations of the peptide substrate were studied to synthesize inhibitors for the major histocompatibility complex (MHC)-encoded transporter assocd. with antigen processing (TAP). It was concluded that TAP is stereospecific and that peptide bonds engineered into isosteric structures can improve translocation of the peptide. TAP is able to translocate peptides with large side chains that correspond to a peptide of 21 amino acids in extended conformation. Peptides with longer side chains compete for the peptide binding site of TAP but fail to be translocated. They represent the 1st rationally designed inhibitors of TAP.

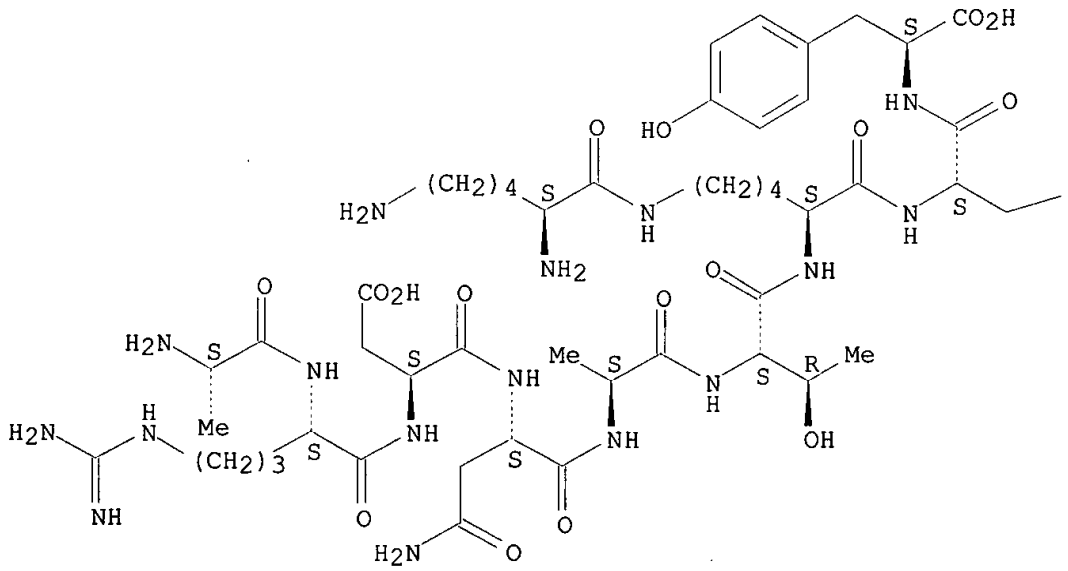
IT **191219-40-6P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(peptides for TAP inhibitors design, stereoisomers and amino acid sequences)

RN 191219-40-6 CAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—CO_2H

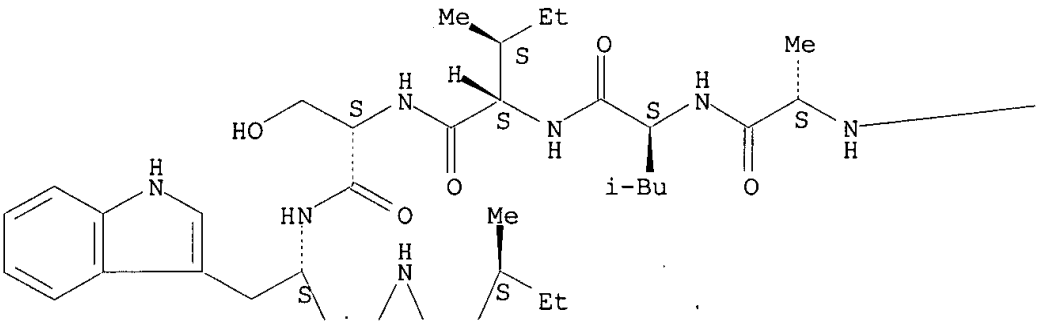
L13 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:34184 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:34184
TITLE: Conformational and aggregational states of .omega.-aminoacylmelittin derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Ramalingam, Kalaiyarasi; Bello, Jake
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., State Univ. New York, Buffalo, NY, 14263, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1993), 32(1), 253-9
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors detd. the effect of displacing the pos. charges of the amino groups of N-terminal glycine and lysine residues away from the backbone of melittin in coil-to-helix transitions by using .omega.-aminoacyl derivs. of melittin. These were prepd. by acylating the amino groups of melittin with .omega.-amino acids to yield the melittin derivs. glycylmelittin (MLT-2), (4-aminobutanoyl)melittin (MLT-4), and (5-aminopentanoyl)melittin (MLT-5), resp. At pH 7.2, there is a chain-length-dependent increase in helicity from MLT to MLT-5. The .omega.-aminoacylmelittin derivs. also show a concn.-dependent increase in helicity at pH 7.2. However, at pH 2.3, a concn.-independent, but chain length-dependent increase in helicity was obsd. A hydrophilic deriv. glycylglycylmelittin (MLT-GG) and a hydrophobic deriv. MLT-5, which have side chains of equal length, show similar helicity, at pH 7.2, but at pH 2.3 MLT-GG shows almost no helicity, while MLT-5 is about 60% helical. The lysyl deriv. (MLT-K), which has addnl. pos. charges compared to melittin, behaves much like MLT-2. At pH 7.2, all the derivs. exhibit both cold- and heat-induced denaturation; a significant amt. of residual structure is retained in the temp. range 80-100.degree.. These results are discussed in terms of the electrostatic and hydrophobic interactions involving the side chains.

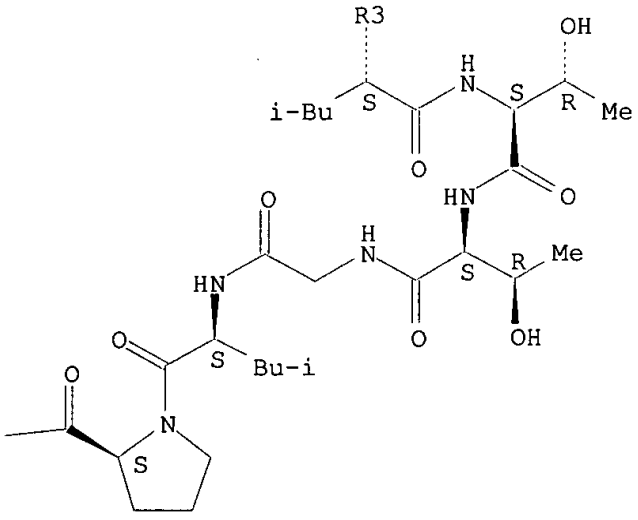
IT **145204-13-3P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and aggregation and conformation of, structure in relation to)
RN 145204-13-3 CAPLUS
CN Melittin (honeybee), N-L-lysyl-7-(N6-L-lysyl-L-lysine)-21-(N6-L-lysyl-L-lysine)-23-(N6-L-lysyl-L-lysine)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

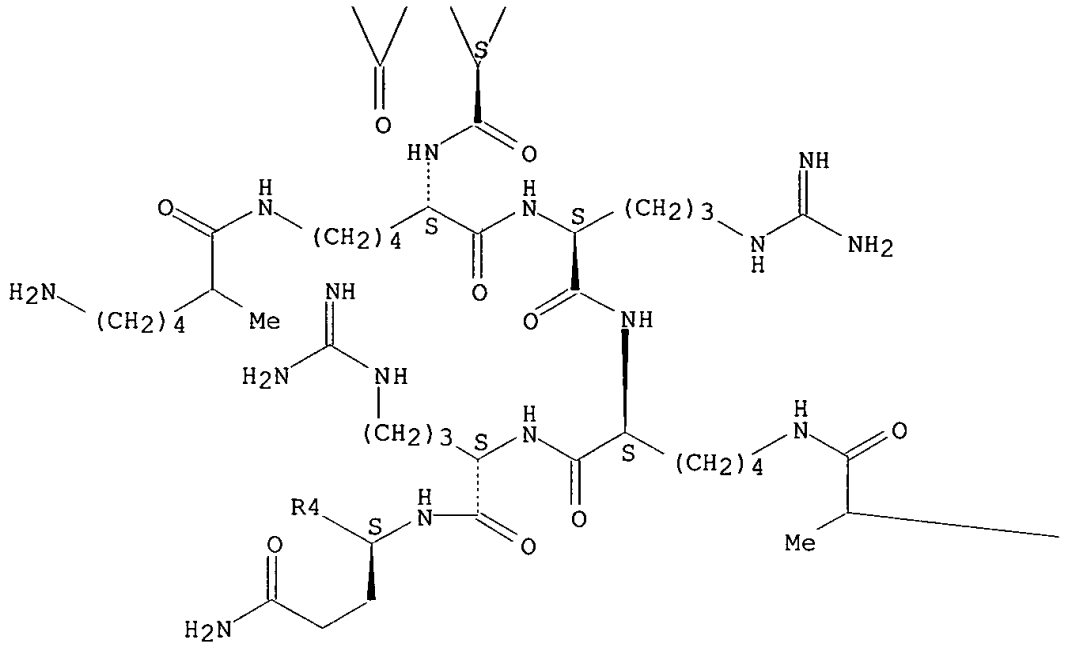
PAGE 1-A



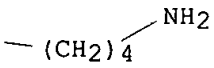
PAGE 1-B



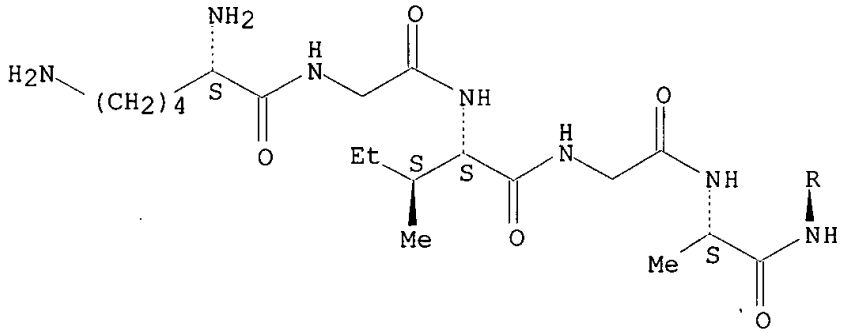
PAGE 2-A



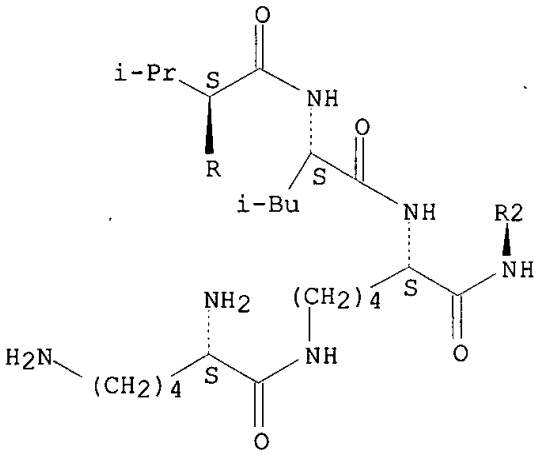
PAGE 2-B



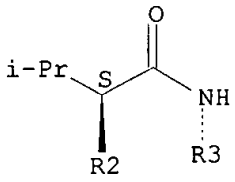
PAGE 3-A

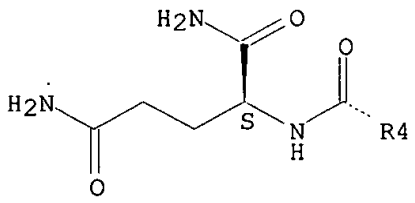


PAGE 4-A



PAGE 5-A





L13 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:107692 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:107692

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

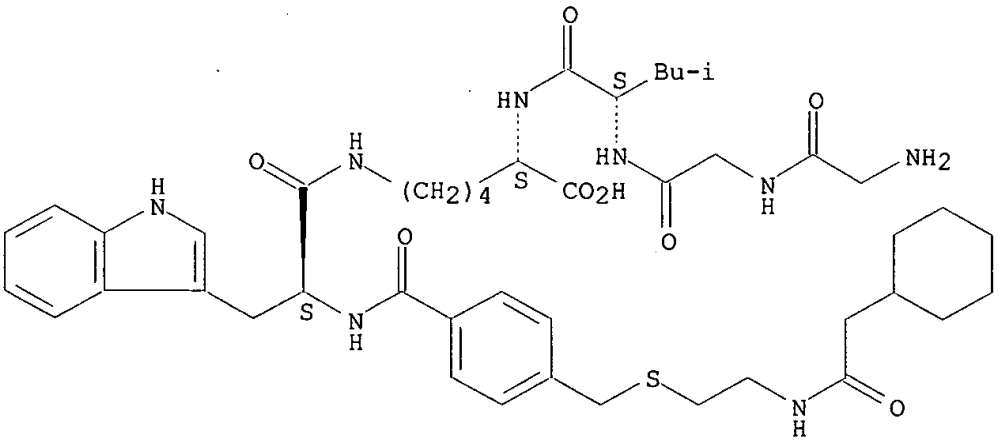
TITLE: Peptide-encoding for structure determination of nonsequenceable polymers within libraries synthesized and tested on solid-phase supports
AUTHOR(S): Nikolaiev, V.; Stierandova, A.; Krchnak, V.; Seligmann, B.; Lam, K. S.; Salmon, S. E.; Lebl, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Selectide Corp., Tucson, AZ, 85737, USA
SOURCE: Peptide Research (1993), 6(3), 161-70
CODEN: PEREEO; ISSN: 1040-5704
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A method of indirectly detg. the structure of nonpeptide or nonsequenceable compds. that have been synthesized on individual particles of solid support is described. The technique permits the parallel synthesis of a compd. that is not susceptible to Edman degrdn. (e.g., N-terminal-blocked peptide), or one contg. components that cannot be identified by amino acid sequencing, together with a corresponding "coding" peptide. Each coupling step in the assembly of the nonsequenceable compd. is followed by the coupling of an amino acid to a different attachment site of the same carrier particle, whereby the amino acid unambiguously codes for the previously coupled building block of the nonsequenceable compd. The rationale is to enable the sequence detn. of a biol. active compd. that has been identified through the screening of a library of nonsequenceable compds., by translating the sequence of its "coding" peptide, detd. by Edman degrdn., into the structure of the active compd. The technique facilitates the construction and screening of nonpeptide libraries for the discovery of important pharmaceutical compds.

IT **152768-59-7P 152768-60-0P 152768-61-1P**
152768-62-2P 152768-63-3P 152768-64-4P
152768-65-5P 152768-66-6P 152768-67-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, by solid-phase methods, amino acid coding scheme for)

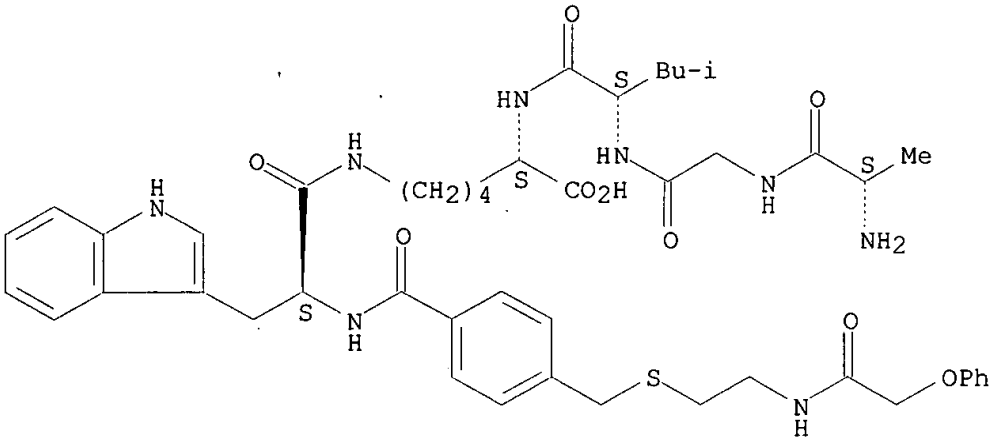
RN 152768-59-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N6-[N-[4-[[[2-[(cyclohexylacetyl)amino]ethyl]thio]methyl]benzoyl]-L-tryptophyl]-N2-[N-(N-glycylglycyl)-L-leucyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 152768-60-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[N-(N-L-alanylglycyl)-L-leucyl]-N6-[N-[4-[[[2-[(phenoxyacetyl)amino]ethyl]thio]methyl]benzoyl]-L-tryptophyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

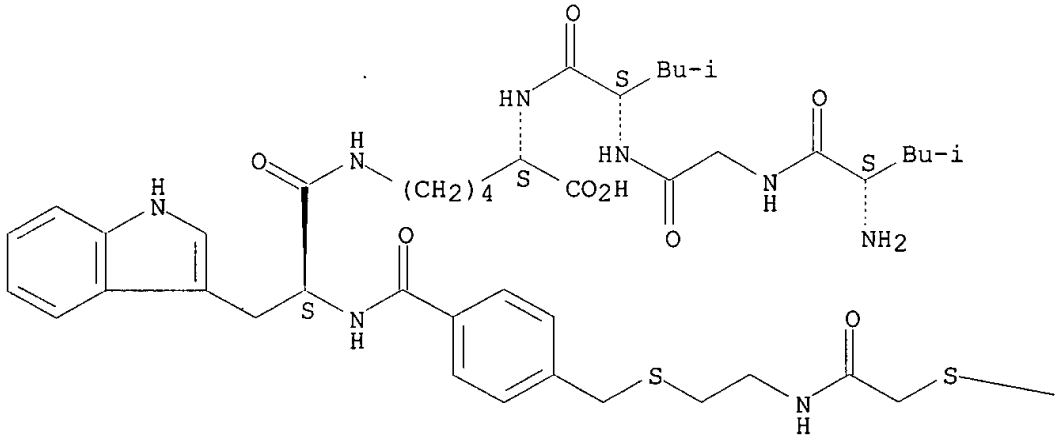
Absolute stereochemistry.



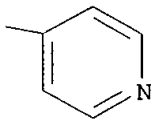
RN 152768-61-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[N-(N-L-leucylglycyl)-L-leucyl]-N6-[N-[4-[[[2-[[(4-pyridinylthio)acetyl]amino]ethyl]thio]methyl]benzoyl]-L-tryptophyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

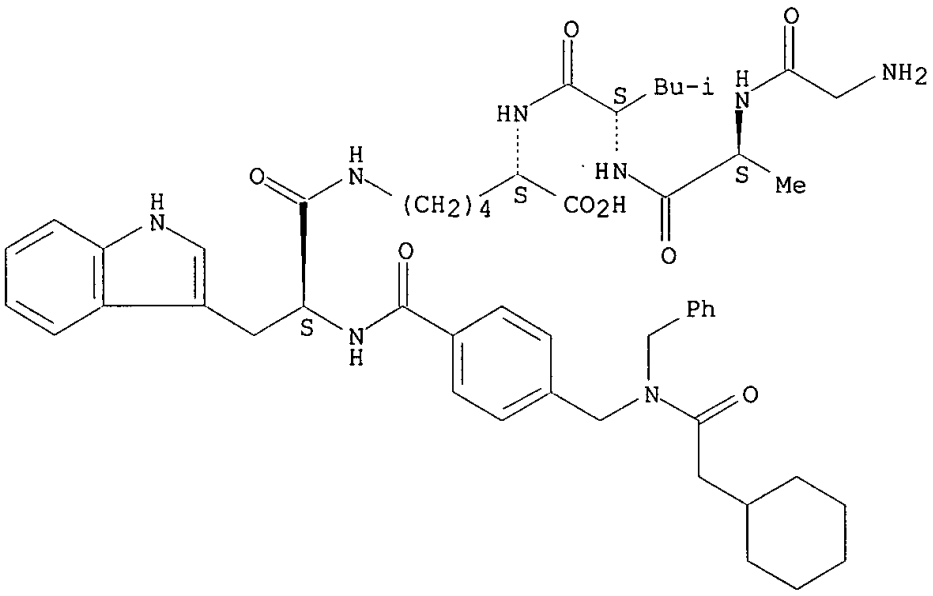


PAGE 1-B



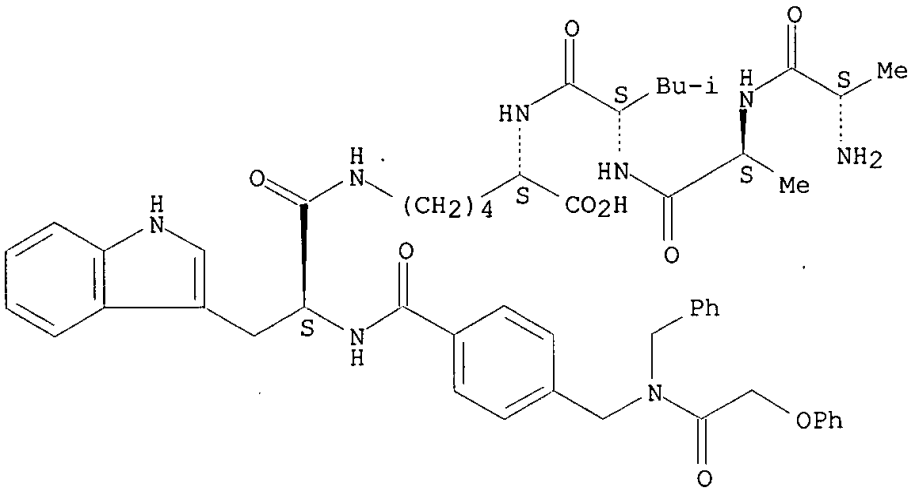
RN 152768-62-2 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N6-[N-[4-[[(cyclohexylacetyl)(phenylmethyl)amino]methyl]benzoyl]-L-tryptophyl]-N2-[N-(N-glycyl-L-alanyl)-L-leucyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



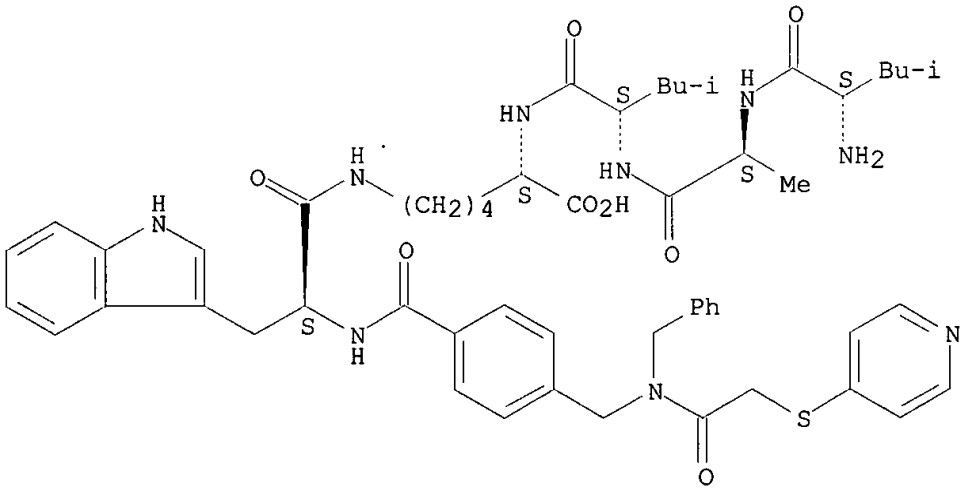
RN 152768-63-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[N-(N-L-alanyl-L-alanyl)-L-leucyl]-N6-[N-[4-[[(phenoxyacetyl)(phenylmethyl)amino]methyl]benzoyl]-L-tryptophyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 152768-64-4 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[N-(N-L-leucyl-L-alanyl)-L-leucyl]-N6-[N-[4-[[(phenylmethyl)[(4-pyridinylthio)acetyl]amino]methyl]benzoyl]-L-tryptophyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

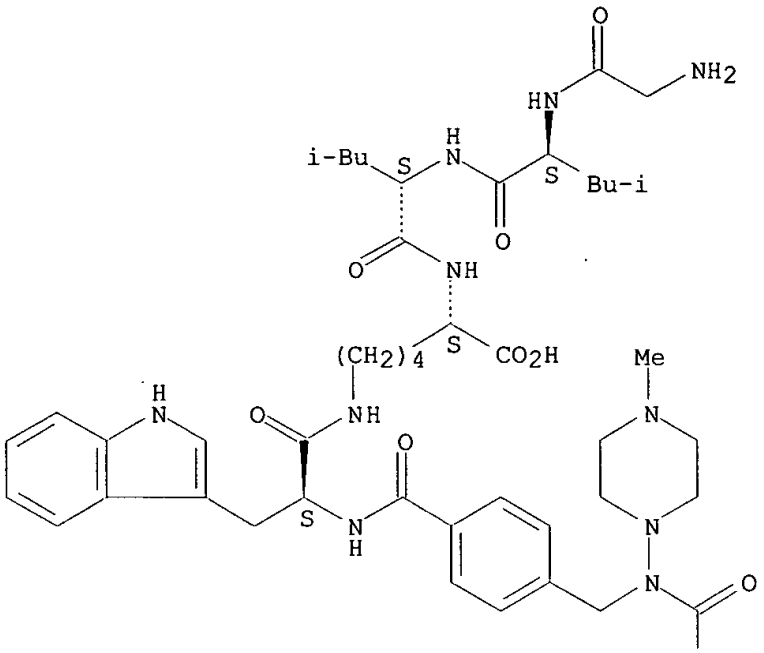
Absolute stereochemistry.



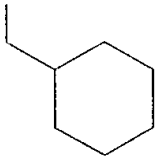
RN 152768-65-5 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N6-[N-[4-[[(cyclohexylacetyl)(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)amino]methyl]benzoyl]-L-tryptophyl]-N2-[N-(N-glycyl-L-leucyl)-L-leucyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

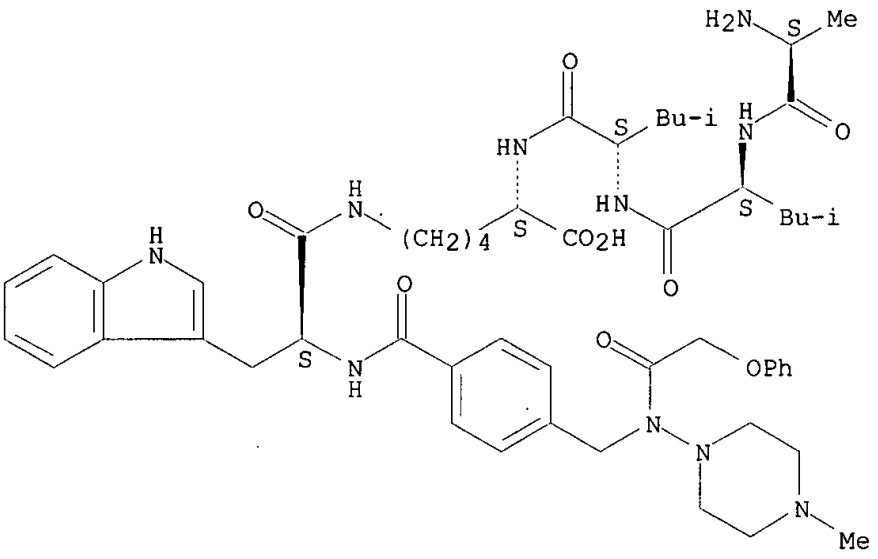


PAGE 2-A



RN 152768-66-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[N-(N-L-alanyl-L-leucyl)-L-leucyl]-N6-[N-[4-[[(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)(phenoxyacetyl)amino]methyl]benzoyl]-L-tryptophyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

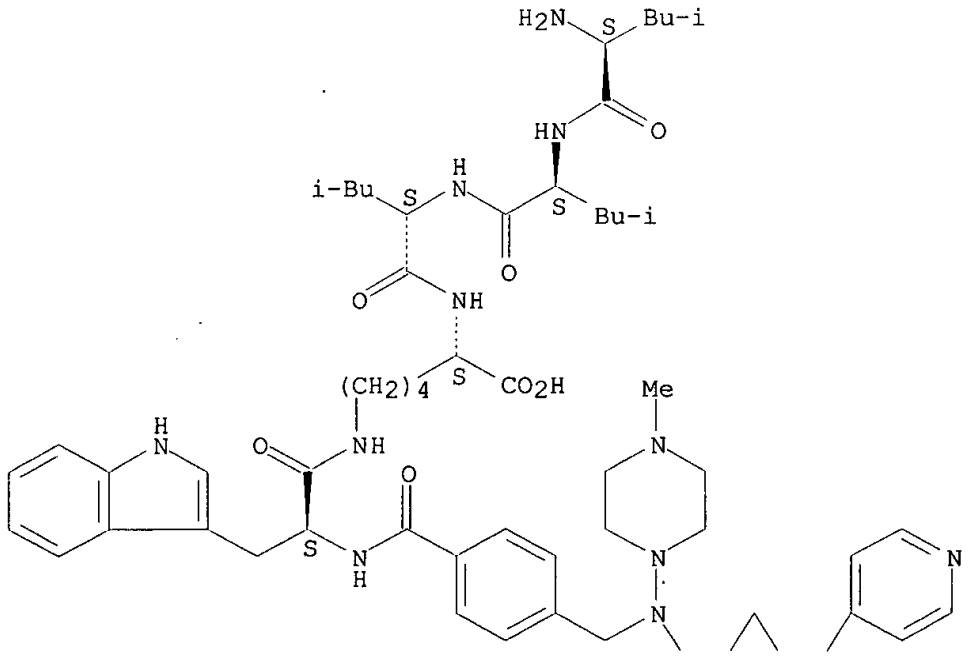
Absolute stereochemistry.



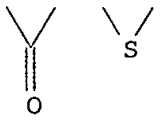
RN 152768-67-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[N-(N-L-leucyl-L-leucyl)-L-leucyl]-N6-[N-[4-[[(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)[(4-pyridinylthio)acetyl]amino]methyl]benzoyl]-L-tryptophyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

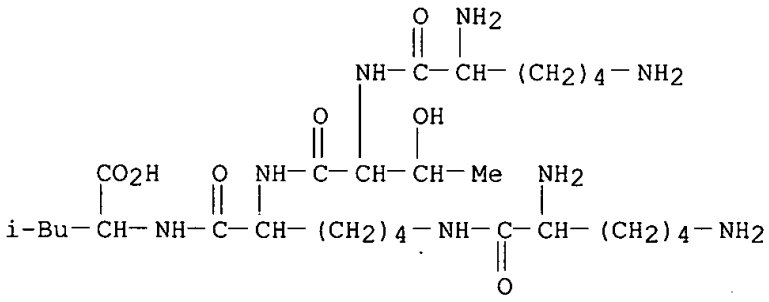


L13 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:536493 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:136493
TITLE: Compounds related to colistin. 6. Synthesis and antibacterial activity of acylpentapeptides. 1
AUTHOR(S): Kurihara, Tozaburo; Takeda, Hideo; Ito, Hideo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tohoku Coll. Pharm., Sendai, Japan
SOURCE: Yakugaku Zasshi (1974), 94(8), 1004-9
CODEN: YKKZAJ; ISSN: 0031-6903
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Twelve RCO-Lys-Thr-Lys(Lys)-D-Leu [I, R = e.g., Me(CH2)n, n = 6,8, EtCHMe(CH2)4, Me2CHCH2SCH2CH2, PhCOCH2CH2, Ph2CH, 2-(2-furyl)vinyl] were tested against 15 bacteria and 5 had half the activity of colistin sulfate against gram-neg. bacteria. OHC-Lys(N.alpha.,N.epsilon.-dibenzyloxycarbonyl-L-lysine)-D-Leu-OMe was condensed with OHC-Lys(CO2CH2Ph)-Thr followed by deformylation, deesterification acylation with RCOCl, and debenzoxycarbonylation to give I.

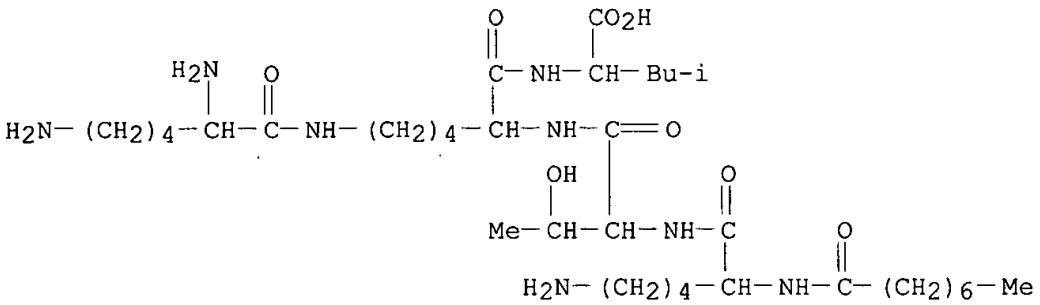
IT **53917-68-3P 53917-69-4P 53917-70-7P**
53917-71-8P 53917-72-9P 53917-73-0P
53917-74-1P 53917-75-2P 53917-76-3P
53917-77-4P 53917-78-5P 53917-79-6P
53947-75-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and bactericidal activity of)

RN 53917-68-3 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N6-L-lysyl-N2-(N-L-lysyl-L-threonyl)-L-lysyl]-, tetrahydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●4 HCl

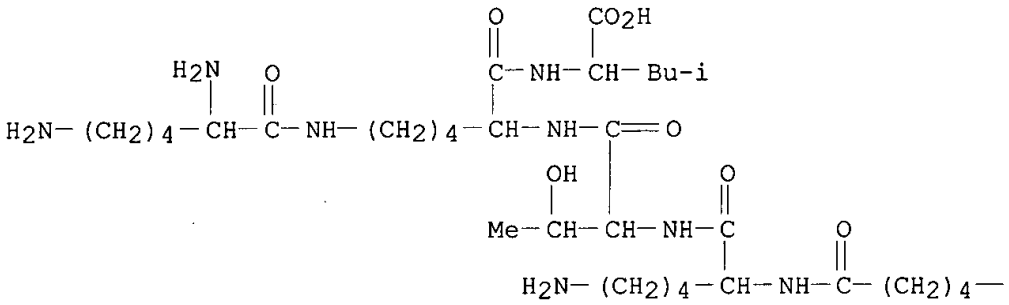
RN 53917-69-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N6-L-lysyl-N2-[N-[N2-(1-oxooctyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 3 HCl

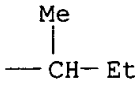
RN 53917-70-7 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N6-L-lysyl-N2-[N-[N2-(6-methyl-1-oxooctyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

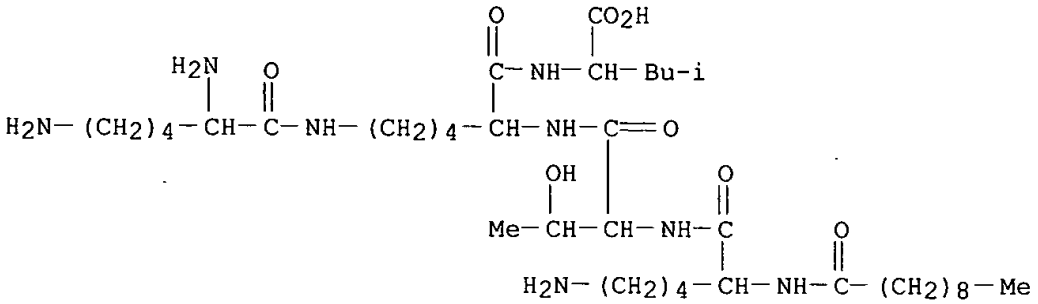


● 3 HCl

PAGE 1-B



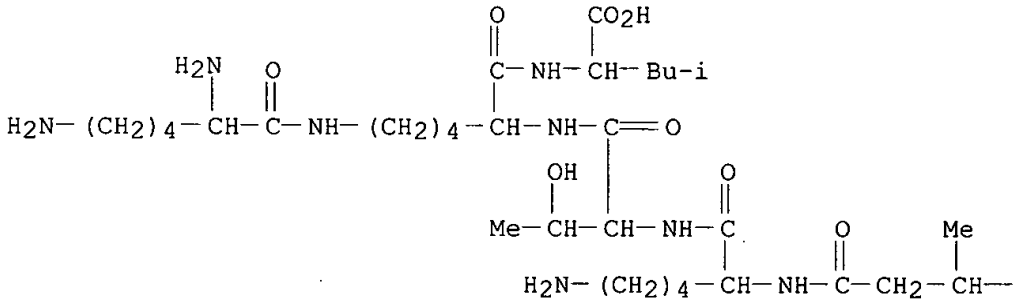
RN 53917-71-8 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N6-L-lysyl-N2-[N-[N2-(1-oxodecyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 3 HCl

RN 53917-72-9 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N2-[N-[N2-(3,7-dimethyl-1-oxooctyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-N6-L-lysyl-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

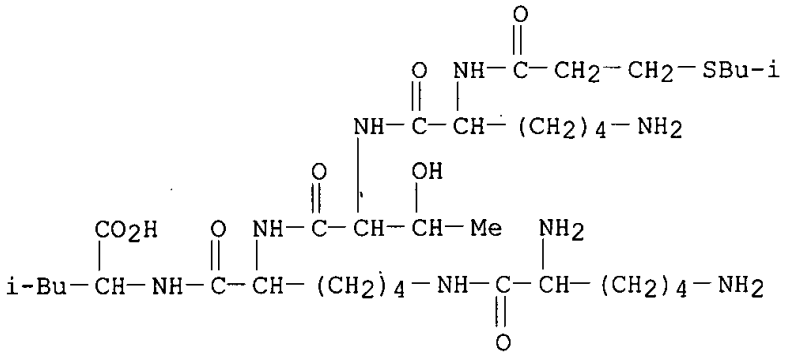


● 3 HCl

PAGE 1-B

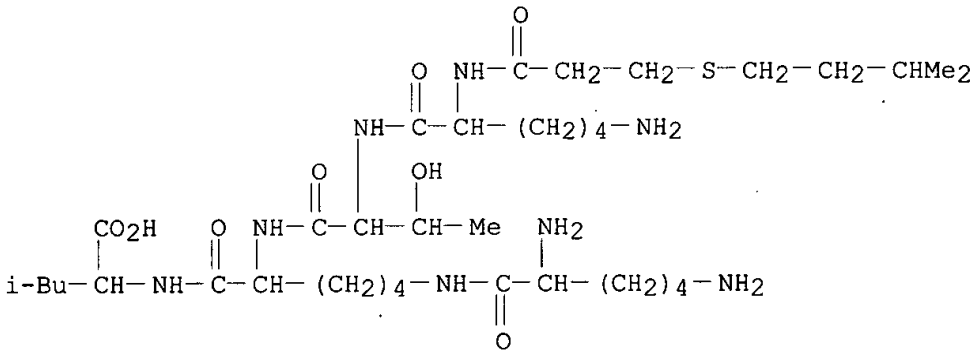
— $(CH_2)_3$ — $CHMe_2$

RN 53917-73-0 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N6-L-lysyl-N2-[N-[N2-[3-[(2-methylpropyl)thio]-1-oxopropyl]-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



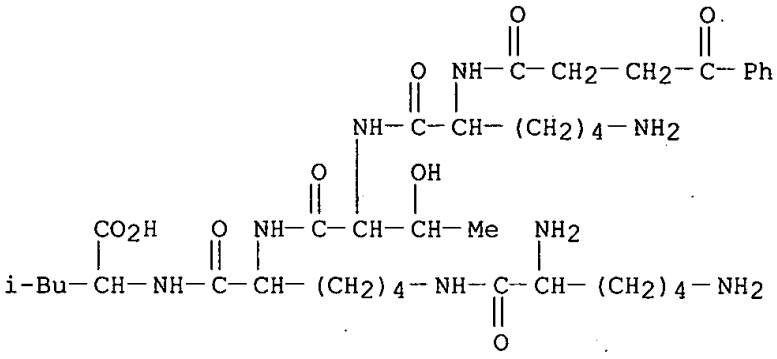
●3 HCl

RN 53917-74-1 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N6-L-lysyl-N2-[N-[N2-[3-[(3-methylbutyl)thio]-1-oxopropyl]-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



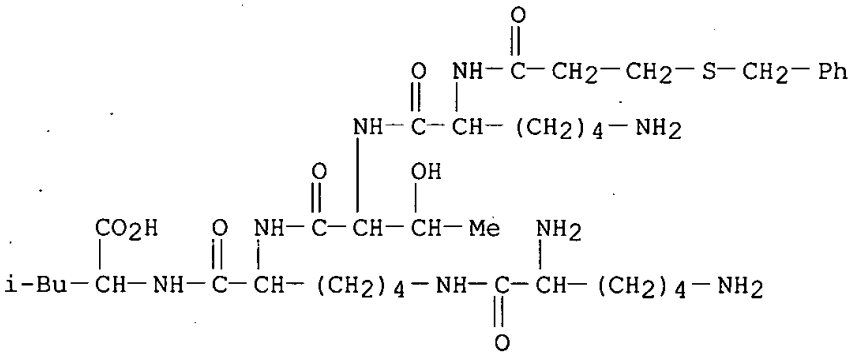
●3 HCl

RN 53917-75-2 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N2-[N-[N2-(1,4-dioxo-4-phenylbutyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-N6-L-lysyl-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



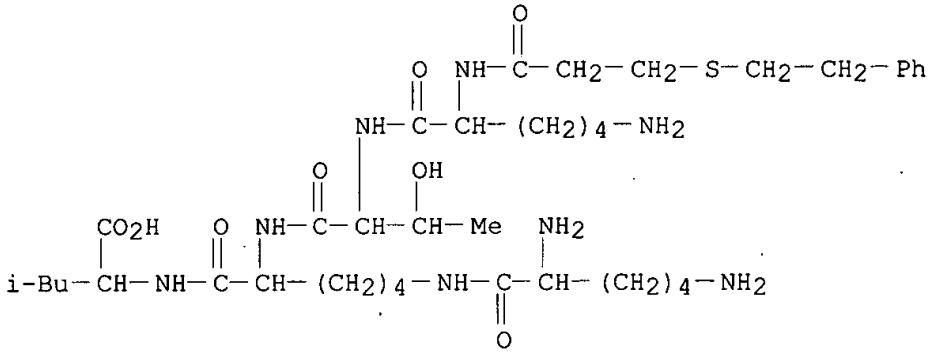
● 3 HCl

RN 53917-76-3 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N6-L-lysyl-N2-[N-[N2-[1-oxo-3-[(phenylmethyl)thio]propyl]-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



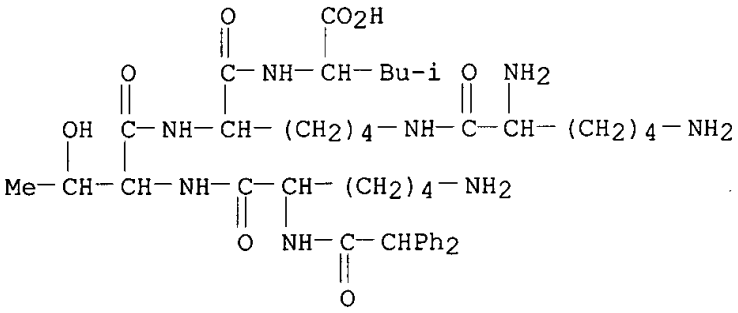
● 3 HCl

RN 53917-77-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N6-L-lysyl-N2-[N-[N2-[1-oxo-3-[(2-phenylethyl)thio]propyl]-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●3 HCl

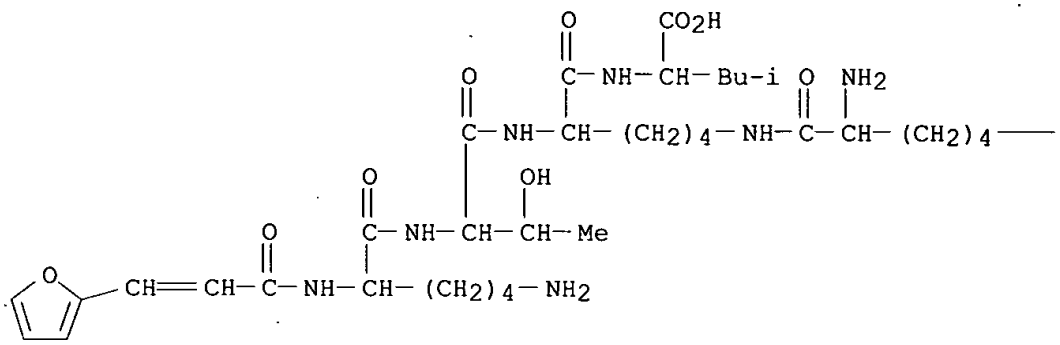
RN 53917-78-5 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N2-[N-[N2-(diphenylacetyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-N6-L-lysyl-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●3 HCl

RN 53917-79-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N2-[N-[N2-[3-(2-furanyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-N6-L-lysyl-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



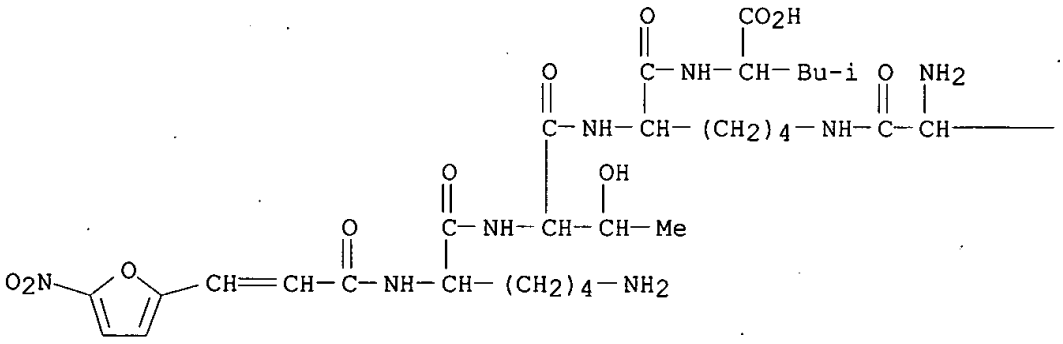
● 3 HCl

PAGE 1-B

— NH_2

RN 53947-75-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N6-L-lysyl-N2-[N-[N2-[3-(5-nitro-2-furanyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



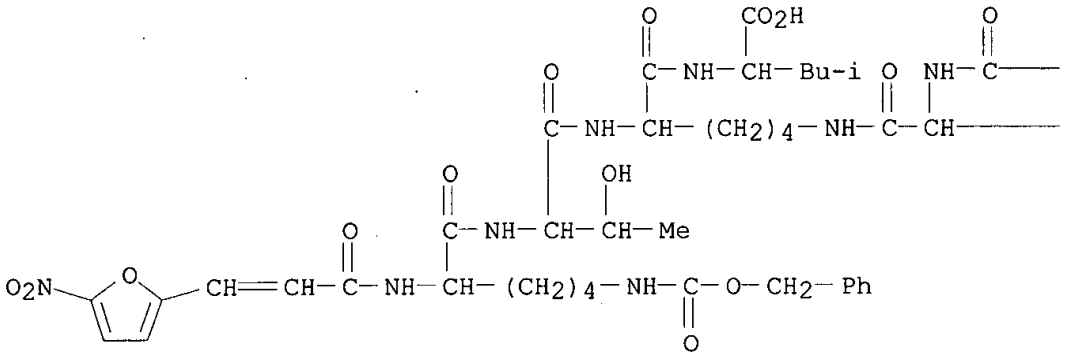
● 3 HCl

PAGE 1-B

— $(CH_2)_4$ — NH_2

IT **54171-07-2P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 54171-07-2 CAPLUS
CN D-Leucine, N-[N2-[N-[N2-[3-(5-nitro-2-furanyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]-N6-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-N6-[N2-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl]-L-lysyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—— O— CH_2 — Ph

— $(CH_2)_4$ — NH_2

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:148239 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:148239
TITLE: Colistin analogues
INVENTOR(S): Kurihara, Tousaburo; Ito, Hideo; Takeda, Hideo
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 48005715	B4	19730124	JP 1971-39366	19710607

AB The colistin analog I (Moa = EtCHMe(CH2)4CO), with anti- bacterial activity, was prepd. by fragment coupling using dicyclo-

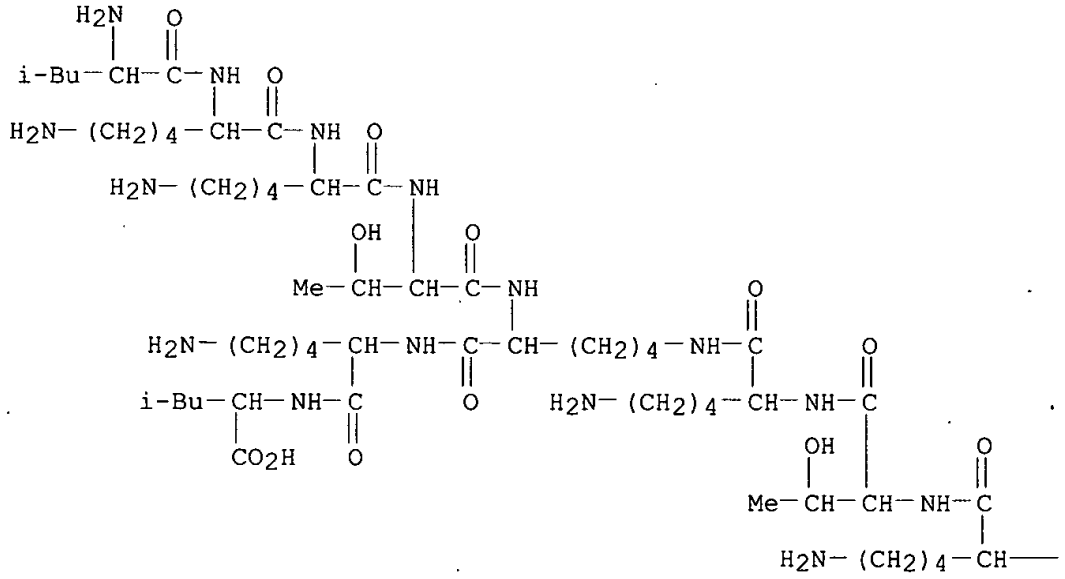
hexylcarbodiimide. Thus, Moa-Lys (Z)-Thr-Lys-(Z)-Lys-OMe (Z =PhCH2O2C) was coupled with CHO-Leu-Lys(Z)-Lys(Z)-Thr. After hydrolysis of the terminal ester group, the product was coupled with Lys(Z)-D-Leu-OMe and the protective groups removed to give 80% I.

IT **40904-95-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

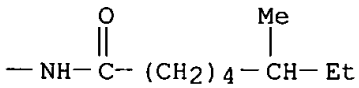
RN 40904-95-8 CAPLUS

CN D-Leucine, N-[N2-[N2-[N-[N2-(N2-L-leucyl-L-lysyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-N6-[N2-[N-[N2-(6-methyl-1-oxooctyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-L-lysyl]-L-lysyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L13 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:419994 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:19994
TITLE: Compounds related to colistin. V. Synthesis and pharmacological activity of colistin analogs
AUTHOR(S): Kurihara, Tozaburo; Takeda, Hideo; Ito, Hideo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tohoku Coll. Pharm., Sendai, Japan
SOURCE: Yakugaku Zasshi (1972), 92(2), 129-34
CODEN: YKKZAJ; ISSN: 0031-6903
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A lysine-colistin, an analog of the natural antibiotic colistin, was synthesized by the cyclization of linear decapeptide obtained from acyl-tetrapeptide, formyl-tetrapeptide, and dipeptide by a stepwise reaction. Lysine-colistin as a new peptide contg. six moles of lysine instead of six moles of .alpha.,.gamma.-diaminobutyric acid in colistin. Lysine-colistin and linear acyl-decapeptide had the same antibiotic activity as colistin against many gram-neg. bacteria.

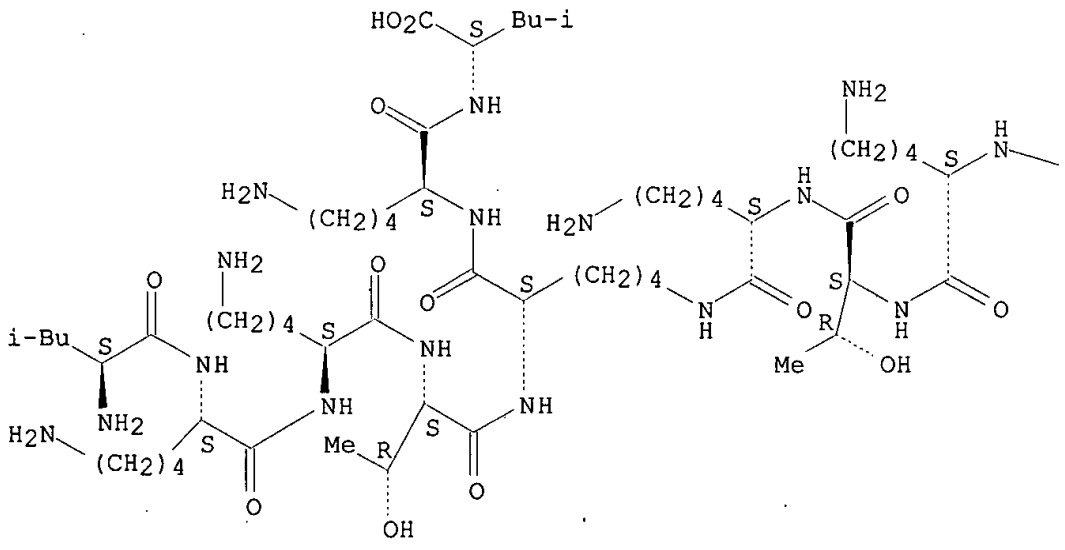
IT **36703-38-5P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and antibacterial activity of)

RN 36703-38-5 CAPLUS

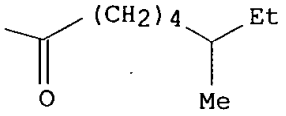
CN L-Leucine, N-[N2-[N2-[N-[N2-(N2-L-leucyl-L-lysyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-N6-[N2-[N-[N2-(6-methyl-1-oxooctyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-L-lysyl]-L-lysyl]-, hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

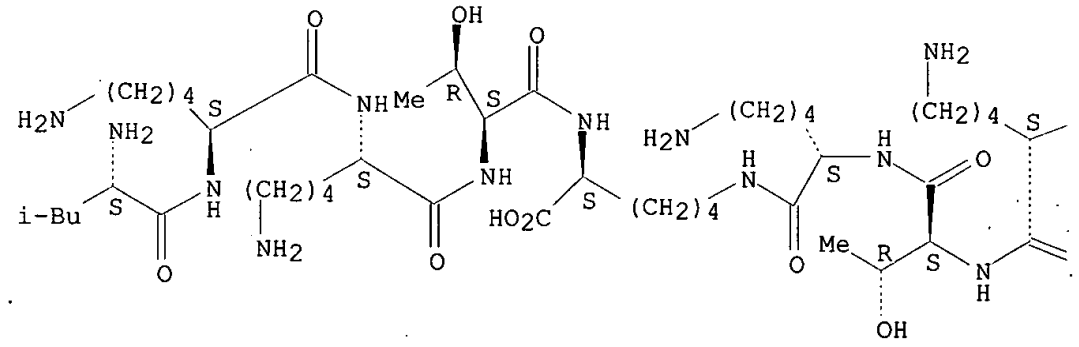


●x HCl

IT **36735-92-9P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 36735-92-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[N-[N2-(N2-L-leucyl-L-lysyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-N6-[N2-[N-[N2-(6-methyl-1-oxooctyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-, hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

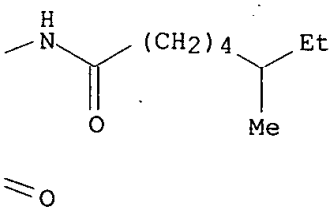
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



●x HCl

PAGE 1-B



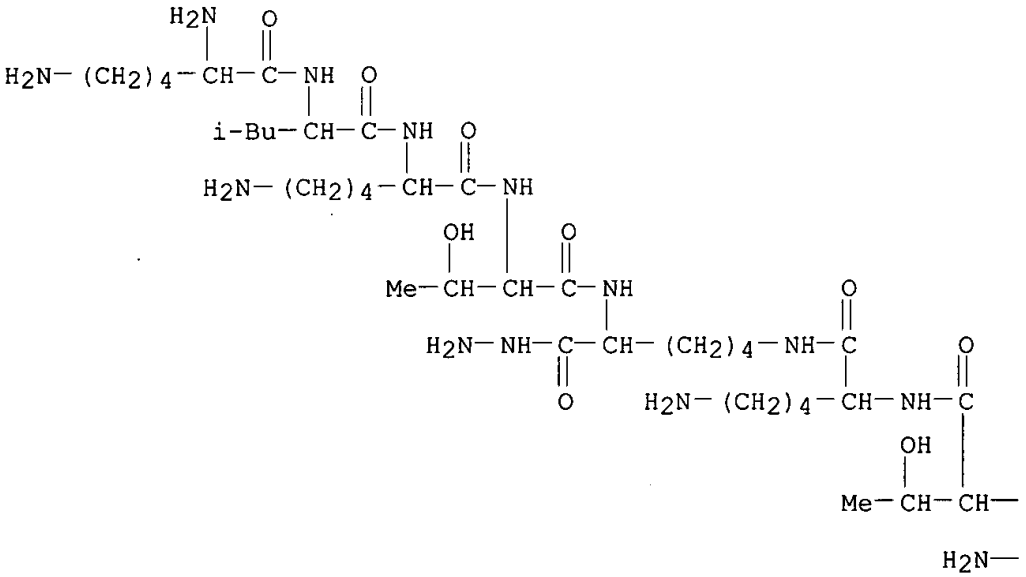
L13 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:491861 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:91861
TITLE: Synthesis of a fragment of a lysine analog of polymyxin M. Pelargonyl-L-lysyl-L threonyl-L-lysyl-Ne-(L-lysyl-D-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-threonyl)-L-lysine hydrazide
AUTHOR(S): Oksenoit, E. S.; Morozova, E. A.; Gorbacheva, E. N.; Fokina, E. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
SOURCE: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1969), 39(7), 1654
CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

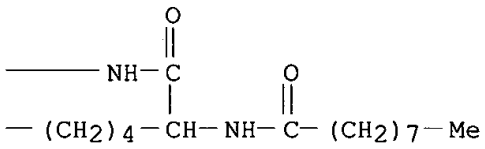
AB To 0.27 g. N.alpha.-tert-butoxycarbonyl-N.epsilon.-carbobenzoxy-L-lysyl-D-leucyl-N-carbobenzoxy-L-lysyl-L-threonine hydrazide (m. 140-2.degree.) in EtOAc and 3N HCl was added at -10.degree.3 mg. NaNO2 and after 10 min. the org. ext. yielded a soln. of the corresponding azide, which treated in situ with N.alpha.-pelargonyl-N.epsilon.-carbobenzoxy-L-lysyl-L-threonyl-N.epsilon.-carbobenzoxy-L-lysyl-L-lysine Me ester in EtOAc at -10.degree. gave in days, finally at room temp., 81% N.alpha.-pelargonyl-N.epsilon.-carbobenzoxy-L-lysyl-L-threonyl-N.epsilon.-carbobenzoxy-L-lysyl-N.epsilon.-(N.alpha.-tert-butoxycarbonyl-N.epsilon.-carbobenzoxy-L-lysyl-D-leucyl-N.epsilon.-carbobenzoxy-L-lysyl-L-threonyl)-L-lysine Me ester, m. 140.3.degree., [.alpha.]20D -12.3.degree.. This with N2H4 in MeOH, finally at 60.degree., gave in 5 hrs. the correspond ing hydrazide, m. 170-5.degree., [.alpha.]20D -13.7.degree., which was hydrogenated in AcOH over Pd black to the title compd., m. 74.degree., [.alpha.]20D -25.45.degree.. Its compn. was verified by hydrolysis.

IT **23816-18-4P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 23816-18-4 CAPLUS
CN Lysine, N6-[N-[N2-(N-L-lysyl-D-leucyl)-L-lysyl]-L-threonyl]-N2-[N2-[N-(N2-nonanoyl-L-lysyl)-L-threonyl]-L-lysyl]-, hydrazide, L- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L13 ANSWER 12 OF 12 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:149295 USPATFULL
TITLE: Therapeutic pore-forming peptides
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Xianxhang, Mauldin, SC, UNITED STATES
Wagner, Thomas E., Greer, SC, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002077454	A1	20020620
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-851422	A1	20010509 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-203063P	20000509 (60)
	US 2000-212042P	20000616 (60)

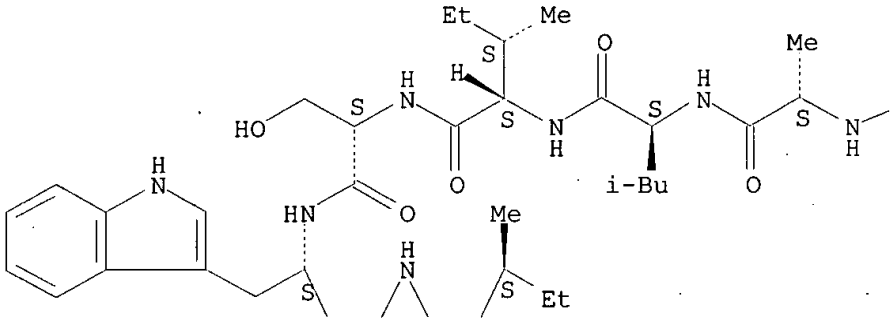
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Charles F. Schill, FOLEY & LARDNER, Washington Harbour, 3000 K Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, DC, 20007-5109
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1023
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A class of procytotoxic agents is characterized by a capability to kill with target cell-specificity. Such an aspect can be a pore-forming protein which has at least one lysine residue, modified by a peptide linkage to an amino acid residue, via the epsilon amino group. These agents are useful in treating cancer, especially prostate cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **374107-25-2 374107-26-3 374107-27-4**
(antitumor pore-forming procytotoxic peptides)
RN 374107-25-2 USPATFULL
CN L-Glutamine, glycyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-N6-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-

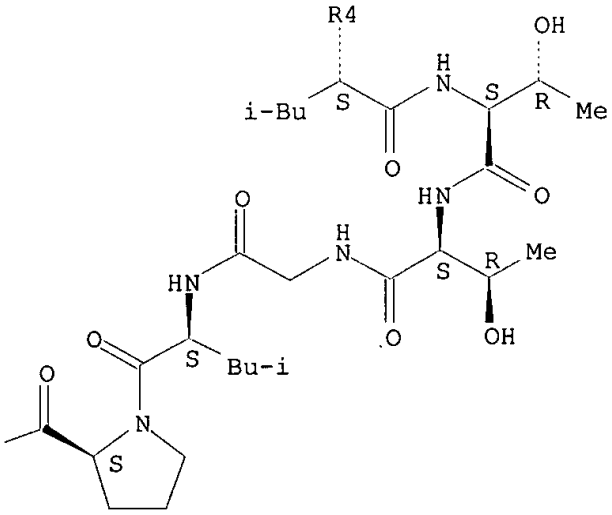
prolyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-N6-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-N6-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

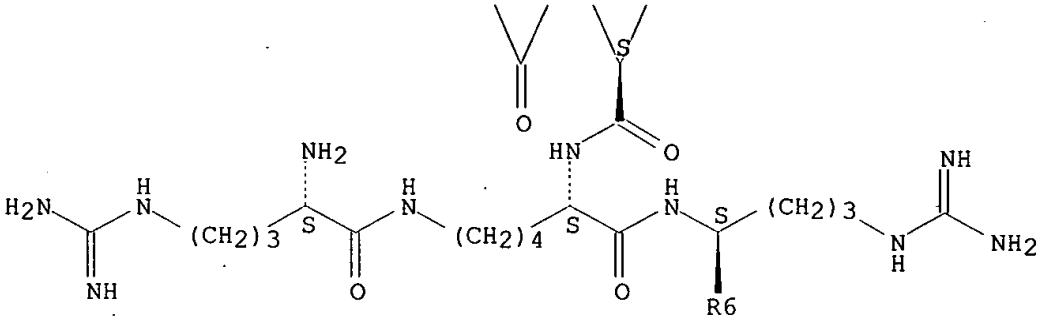
PAGE 1-A



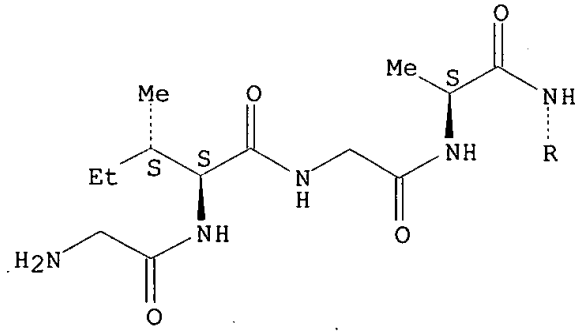
PAGE 1-B

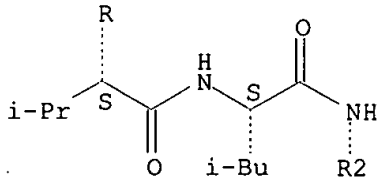


PAGE 2-A

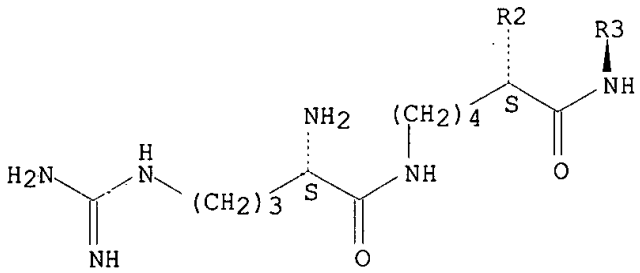


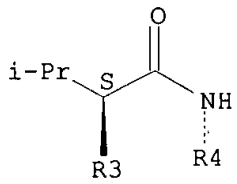
PAGE 3-A



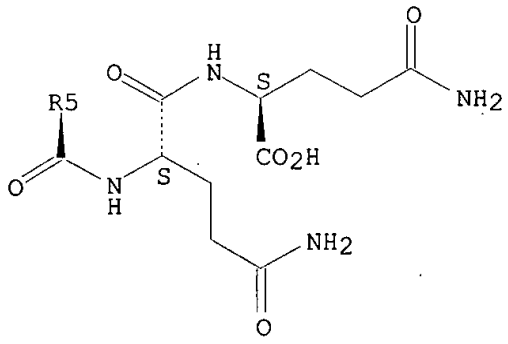


PAGE 4-A

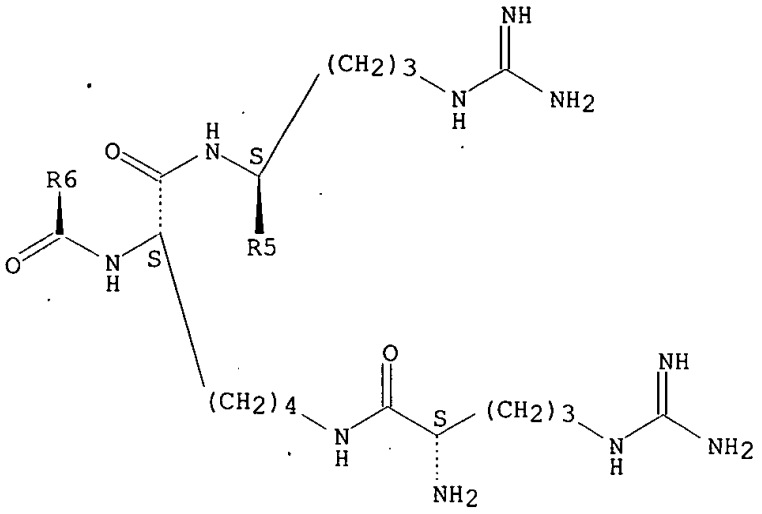




PAGE 5-A



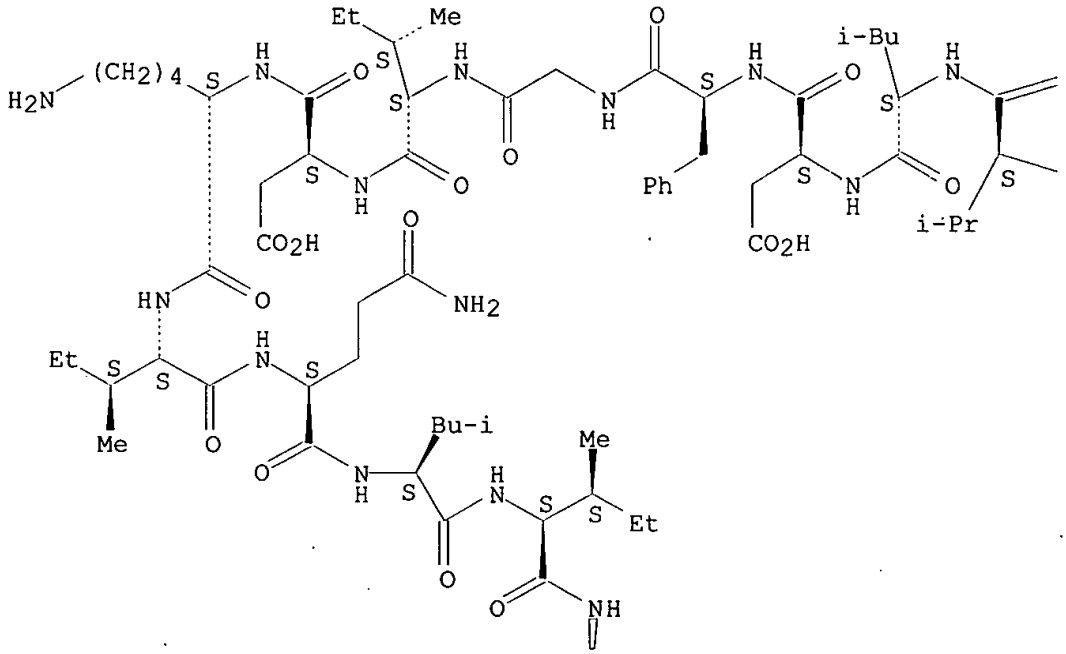
PAGE 6-A



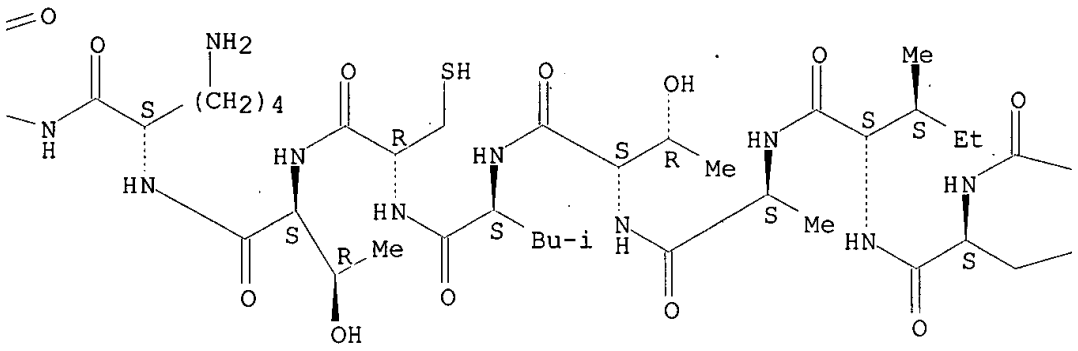
RN 374107-26-3 USPATFULL
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-lysyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-(L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-.gamma.-glutamyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

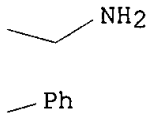
PAGE 1-A



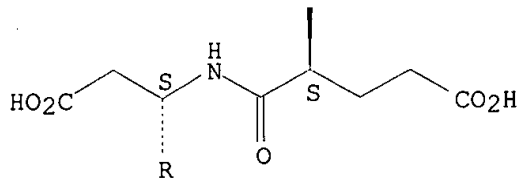
PAGE 1-B

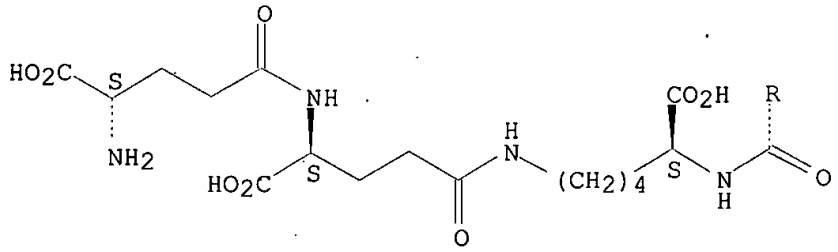


PAGE 1-C



PAGE 2-A

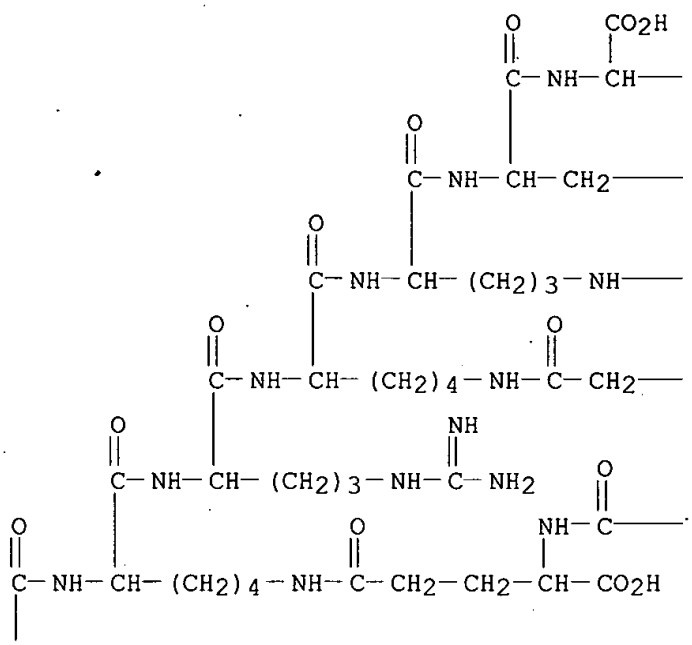




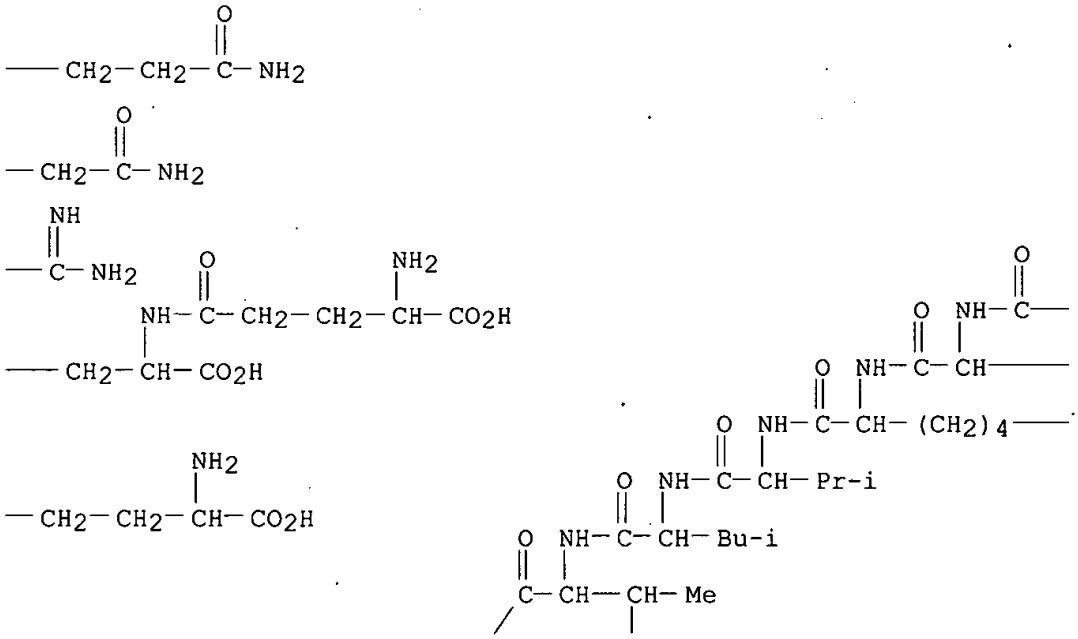
RN 374107-27-4 USPATFULL
CN L-Glutamine, glycyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-N6-(L-.gamma.-

glutamyl-L-.gamma.-glutamyl)-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-N6-(L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-.gamma.-glutamyl)-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

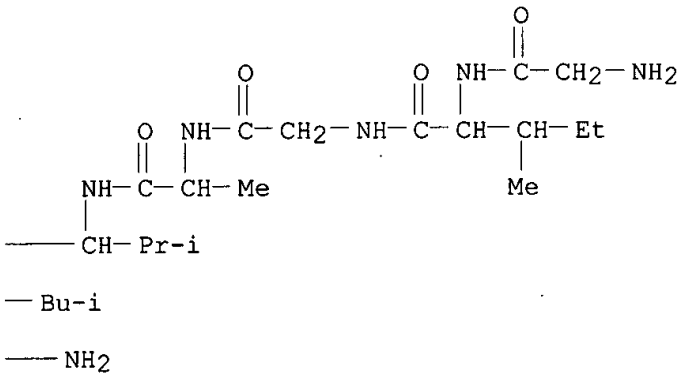
PAGE 1-A



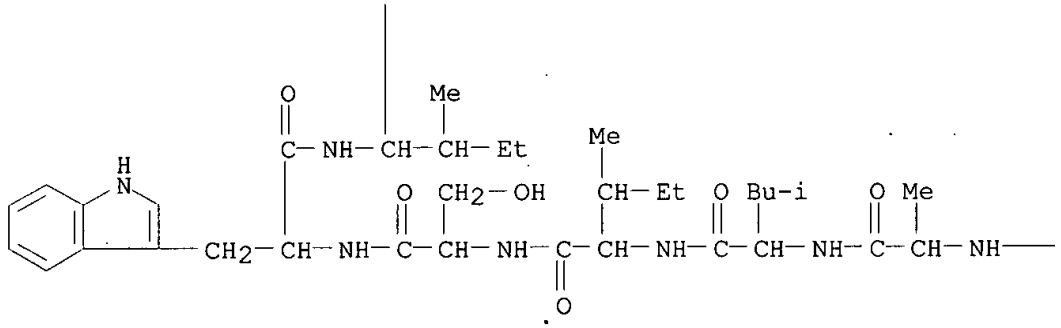
PAGE 1-B



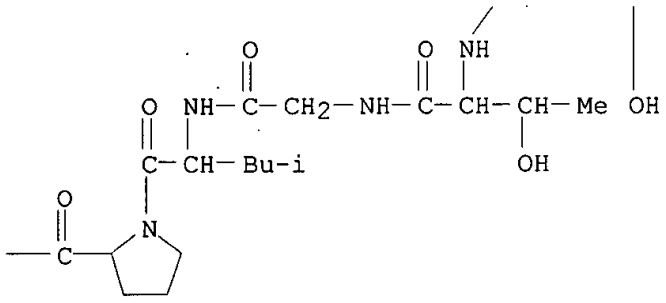
PAGE 1-C



PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



IT **374107-13-8 374107-15-0 374107-16-1**
374107-17-2 374107-18-3 374107-19-4
374107-20-7 374107-21-8 374107-22-9
374107-23-0 374107-24-1
(antitumor pore-forming procytotoxic peptides)

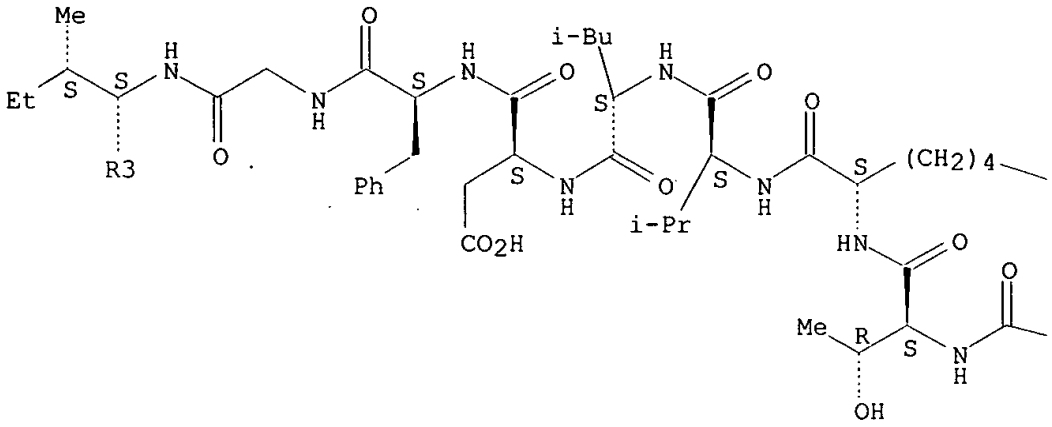
RN 374107-13-8 USPATFULL

CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-

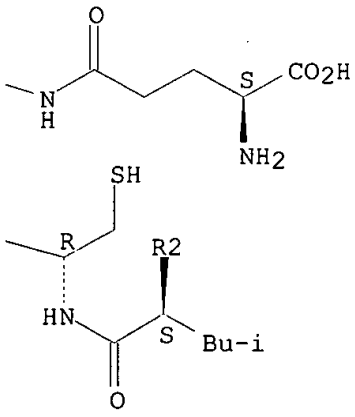
isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-.gamma.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

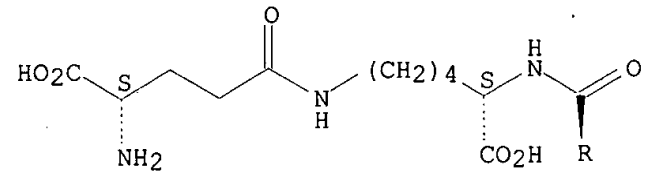
PAGE 1-A

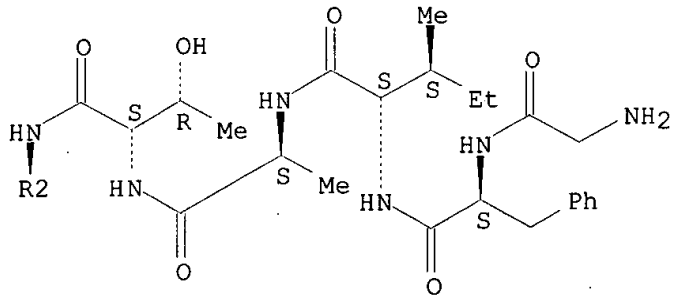


PAGE 1-B

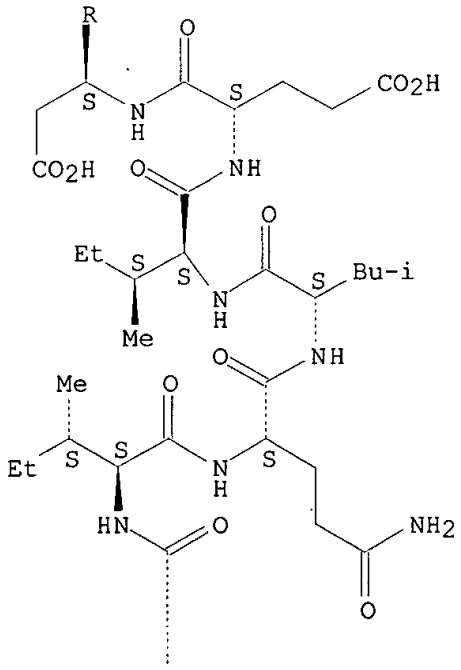


PAGE 2-A

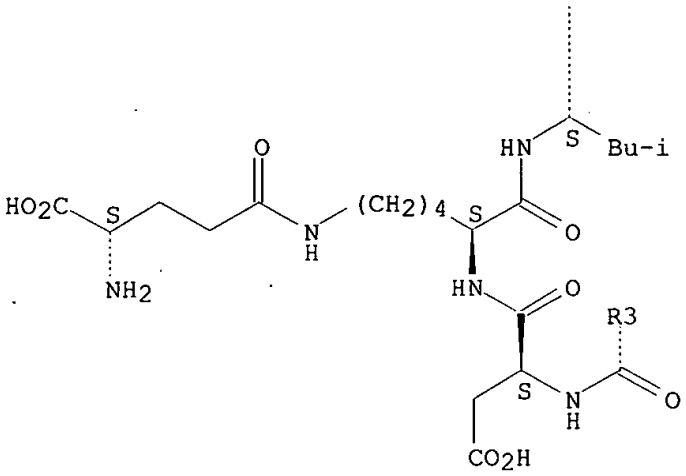




PAGE 3-A



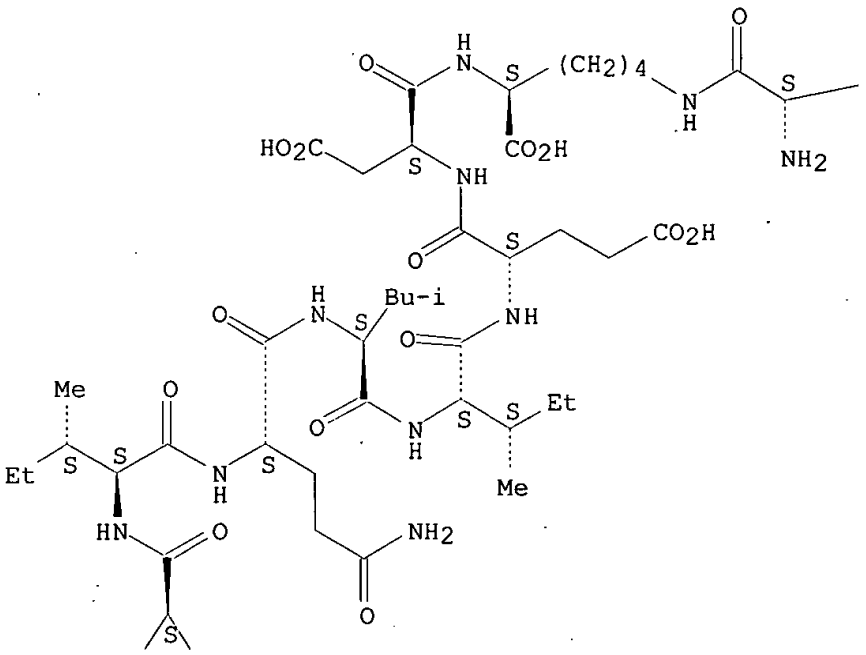
PAGE 4-A



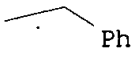
RN 374107-15-0 USPATFULL
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

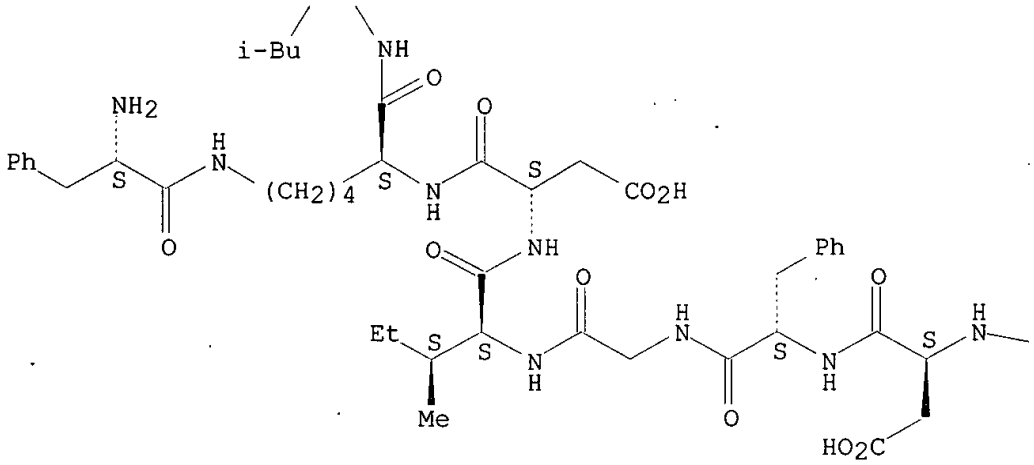
PAGE 1-A



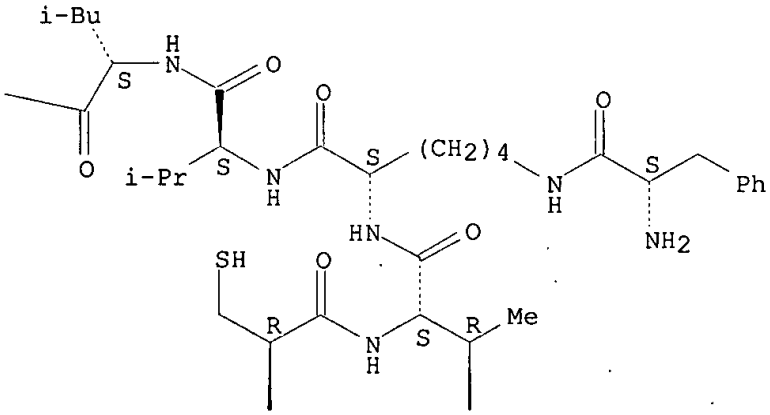
PAGE 1-B



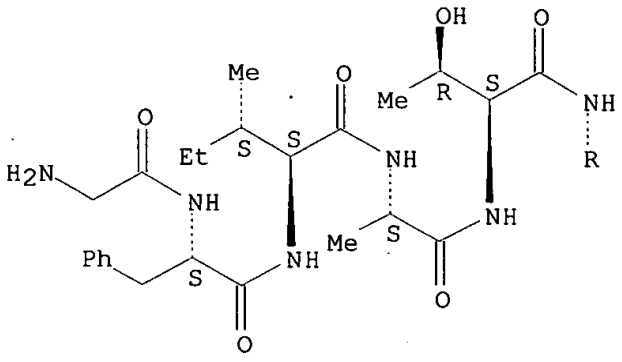
PAGE 2-A



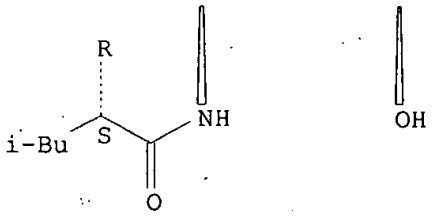
PAGE 2-B



PAGE 3-A



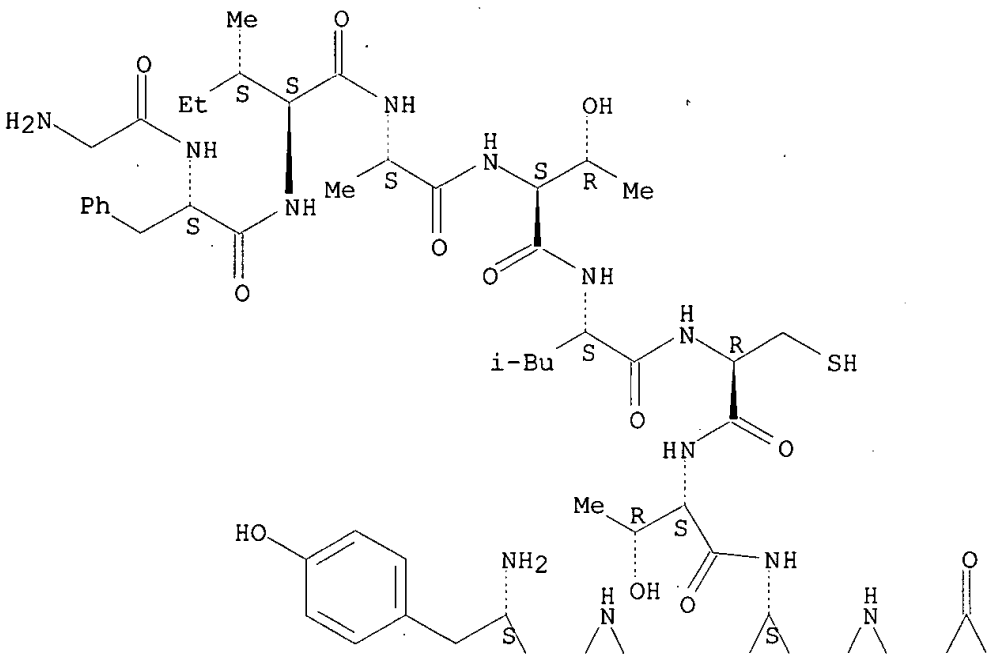
PAGE 3-B



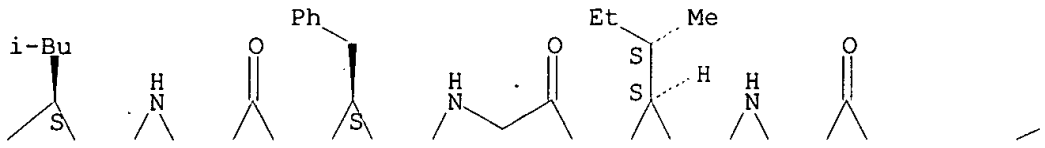
RN 374107-16-1 USPATFULL
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-tyrosyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-tyrosyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

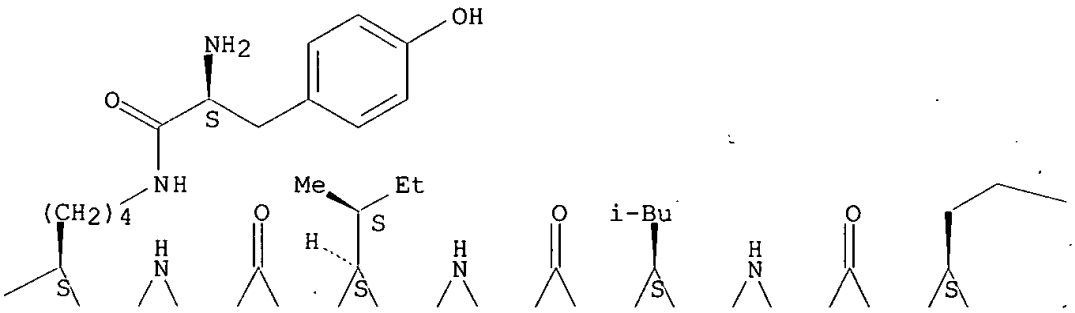
PAGE 1-A



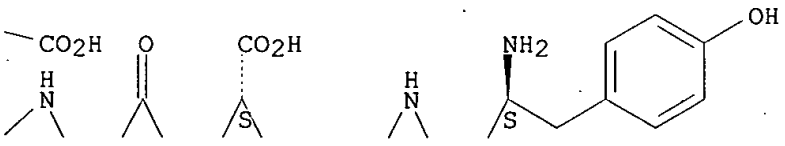
PAGE 1-B



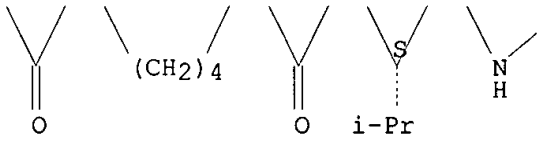
PAGE 1-C



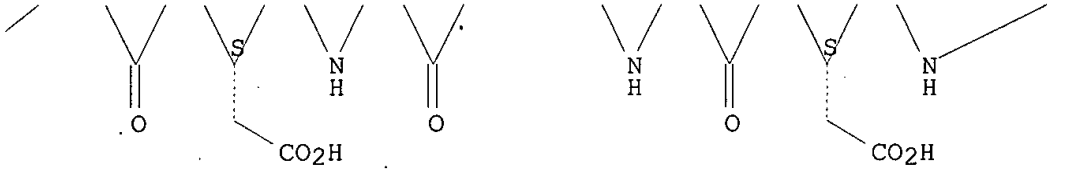
PAGE 1-D



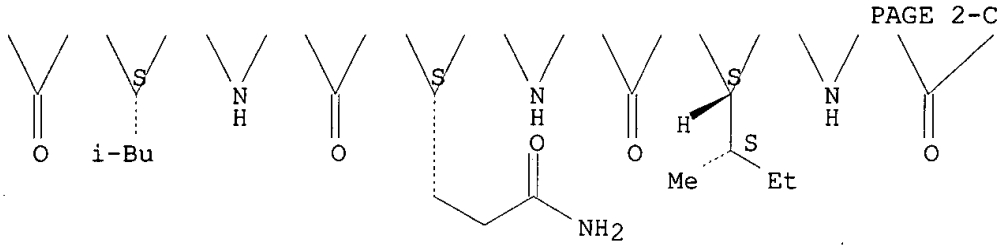
PAGE 2-A



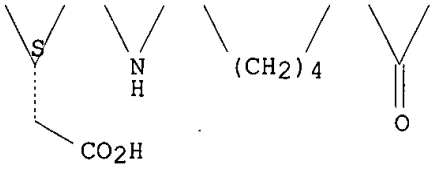
PAGE 2-B



PAGE 2-C



PAGE 2-D

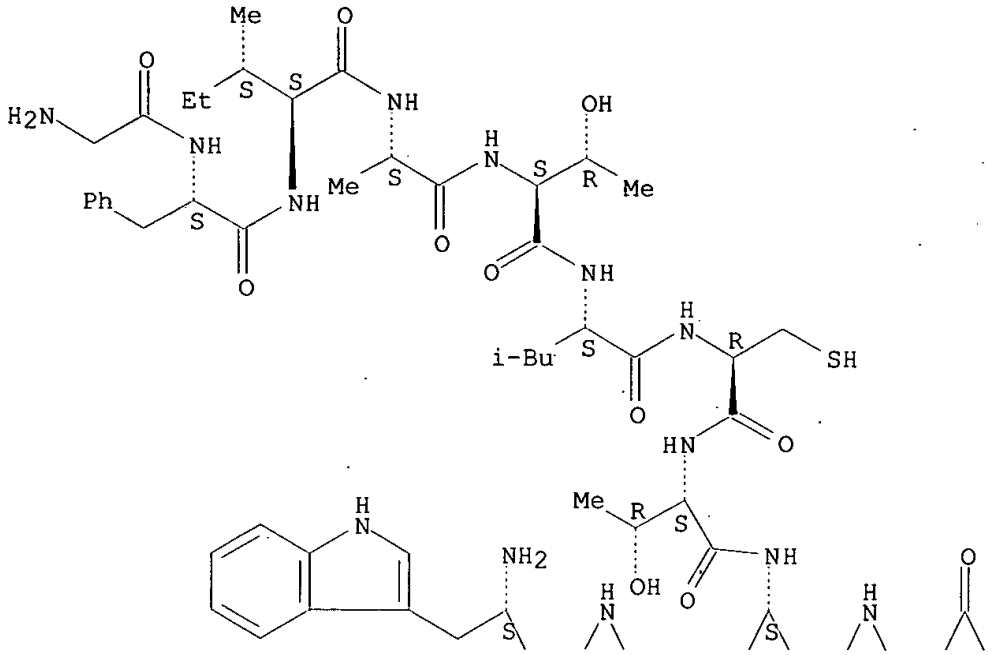


RN 374107-17-2 USPATFULL

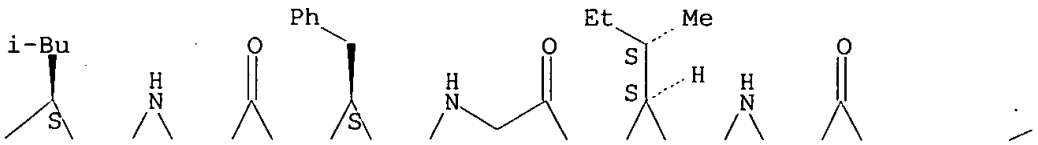
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-tryptophyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

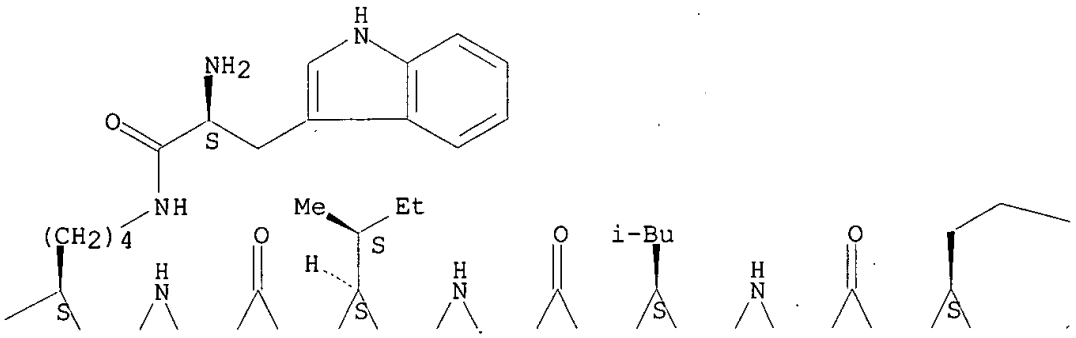
PAGE 1-A



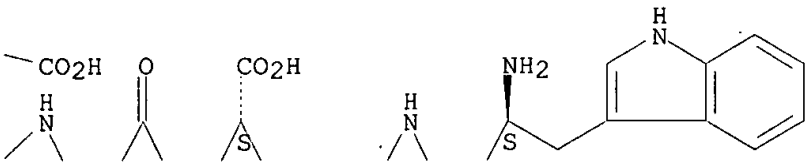
PAGE 1-B



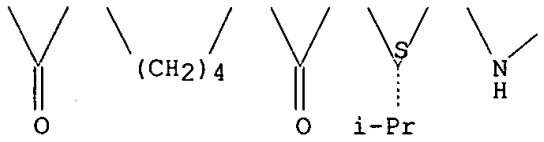
PAGE 1-C



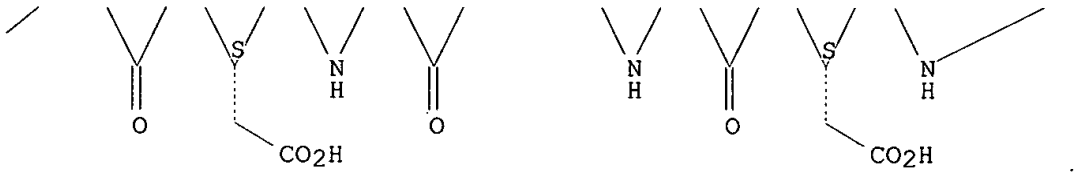
PAGE 1-D



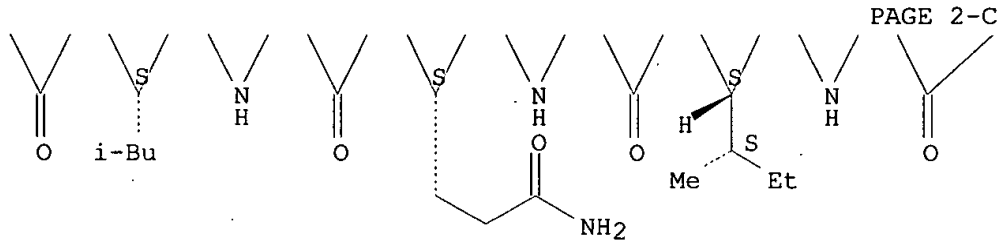
PAGE 2-A



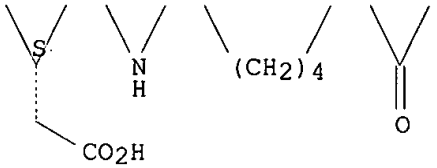
PAGE 2-B



PAGE 2-C



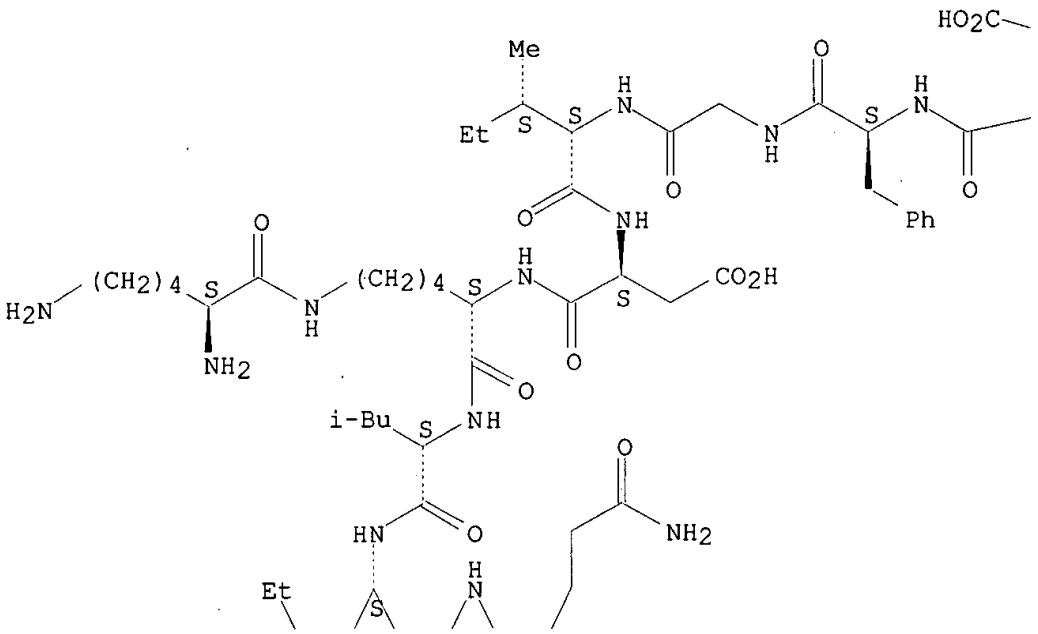
PAGE 2-D



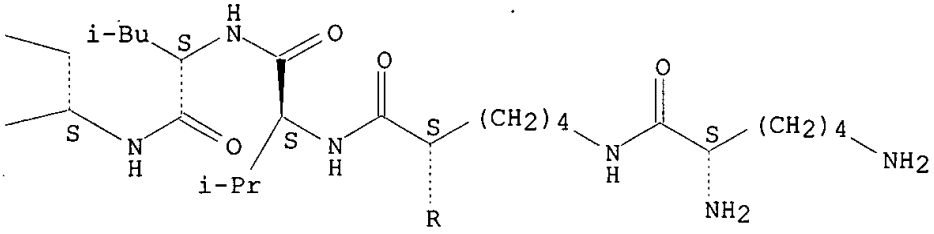
RN 374107-18-3 USPATFULL
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

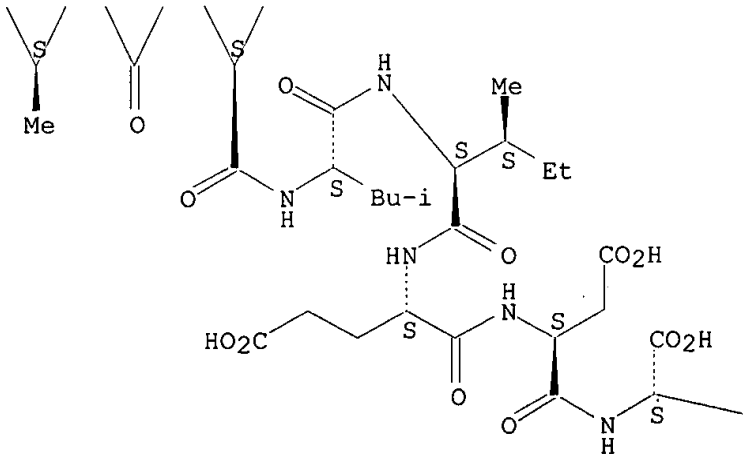
PAGE 1-A



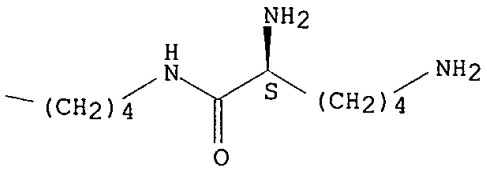
PAGE 1-B



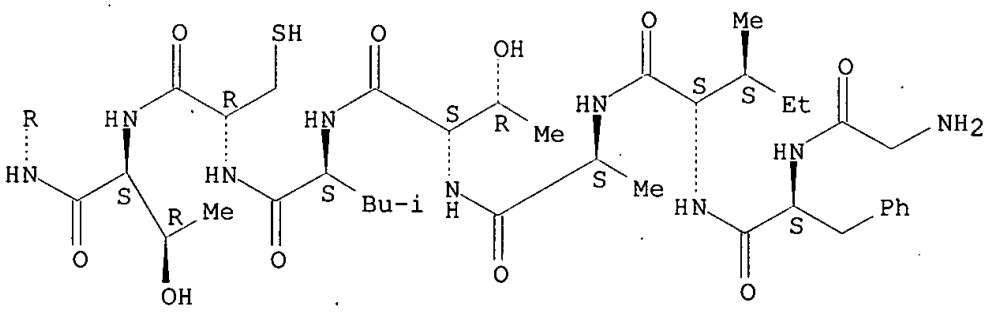
PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



PAGE 3-A

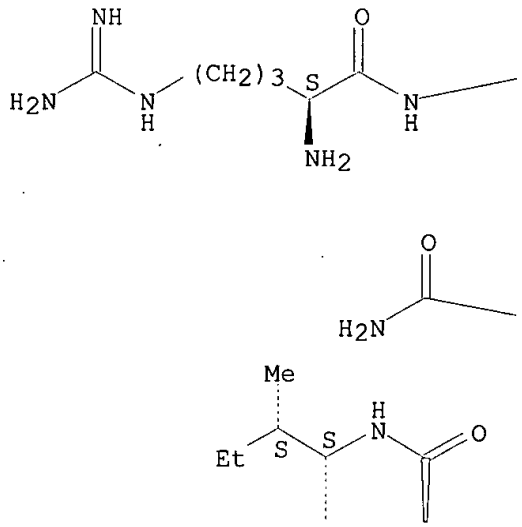


RN 374107-19-4 USPATFULL

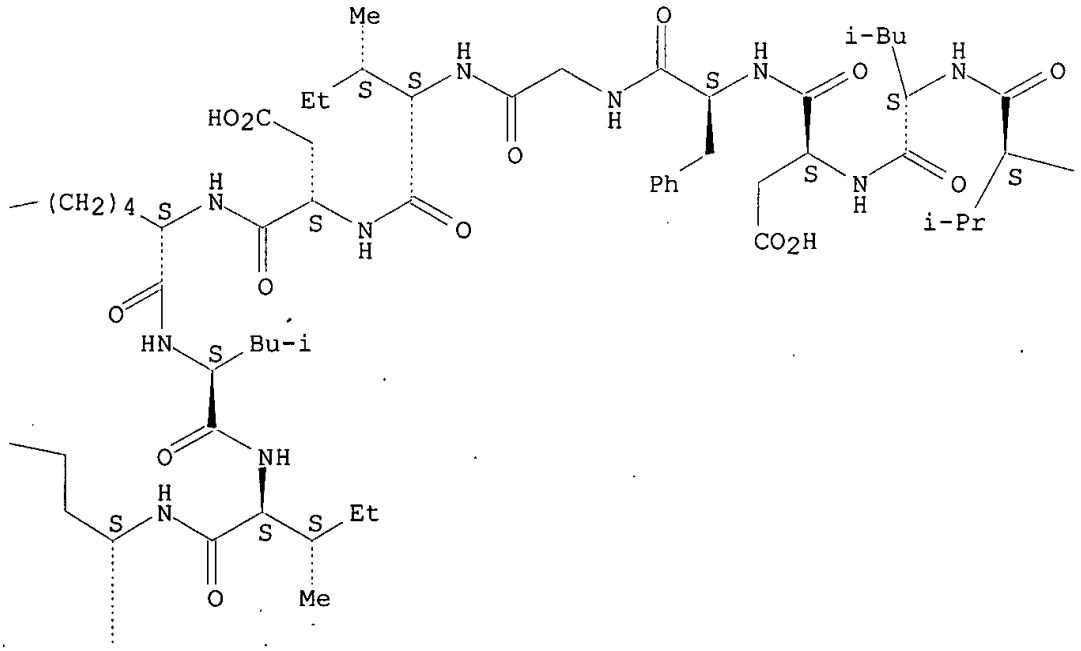
CN L-Lysine, glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-N6-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

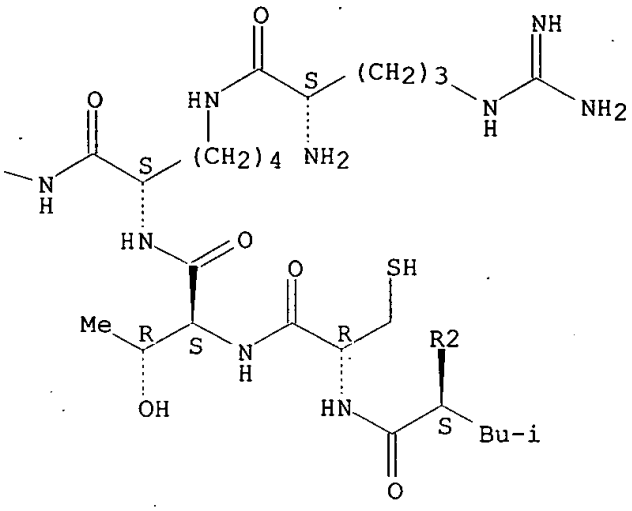
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



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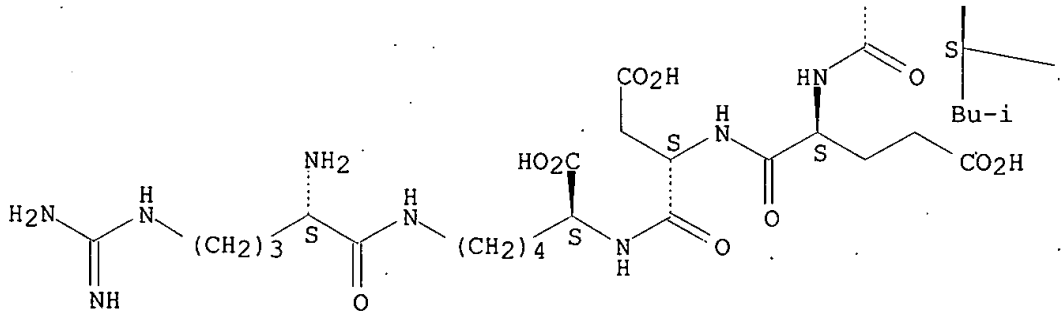

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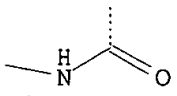
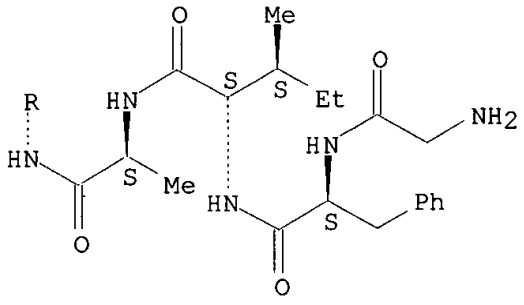
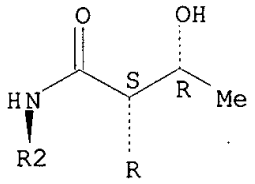


PAGE 3-A

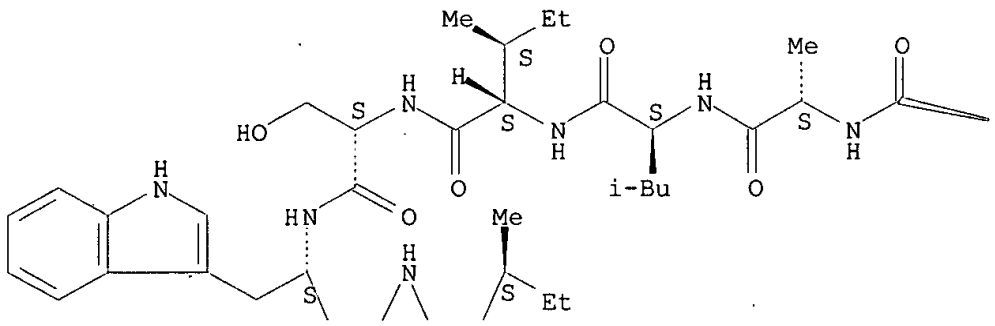




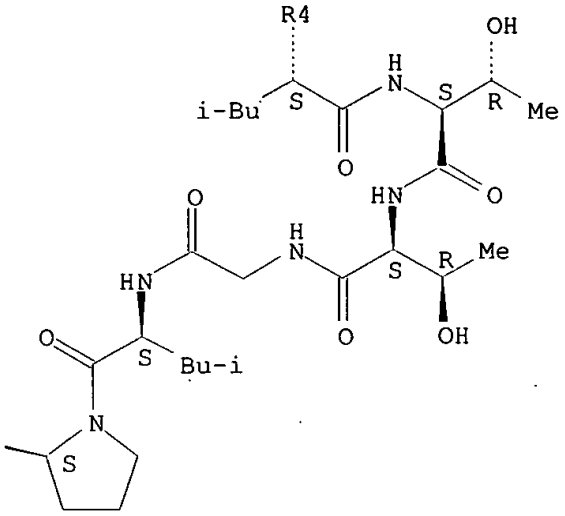
RN 374107-20-7 USPATFULL
CN L-Glutamine, glycyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-N6-L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-N6-L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-N6-L-.gamma.-glutamyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

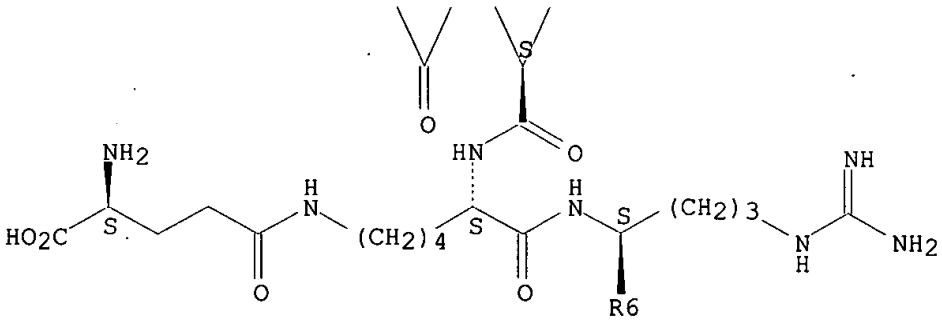
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



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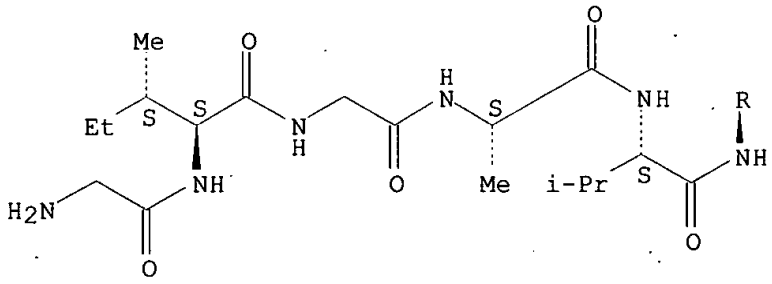

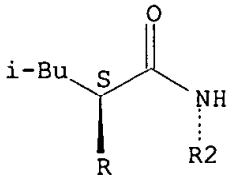

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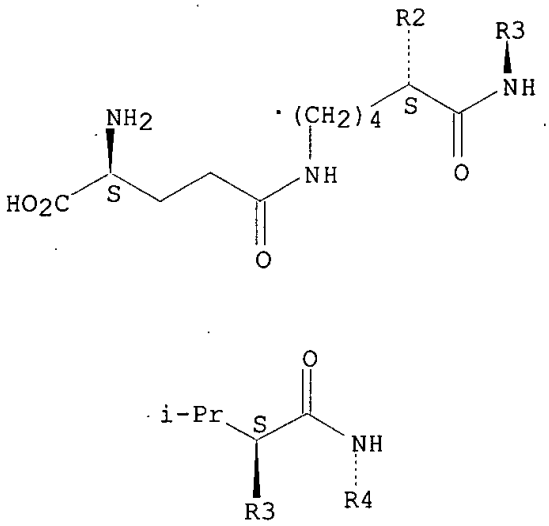

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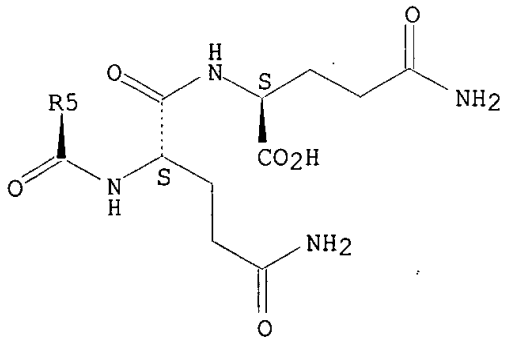

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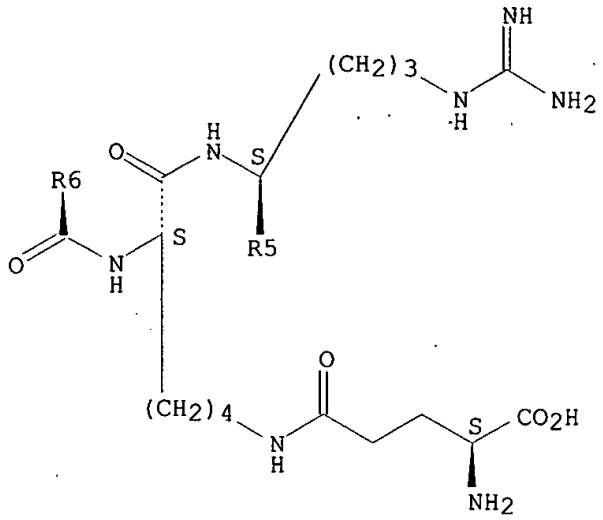

RN 374107-21-8 USPATFULL
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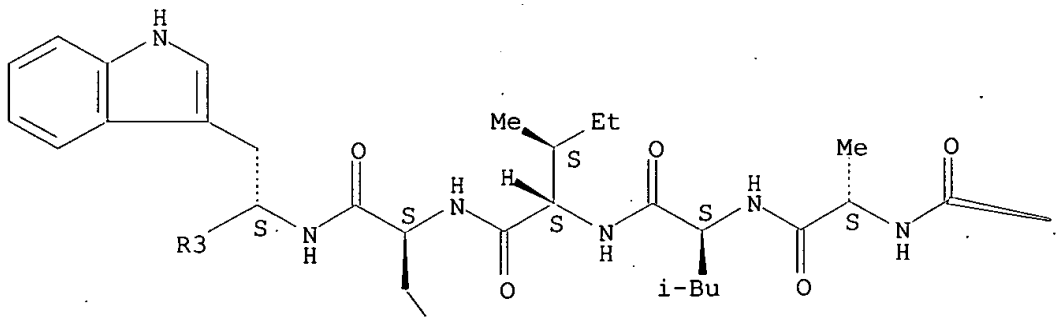
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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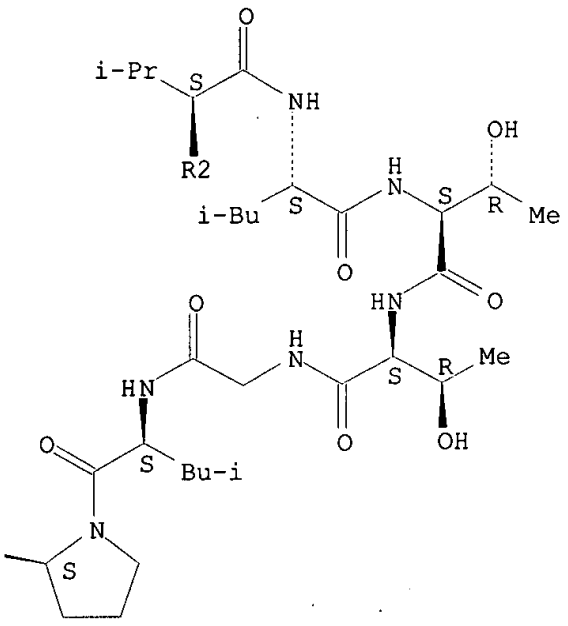

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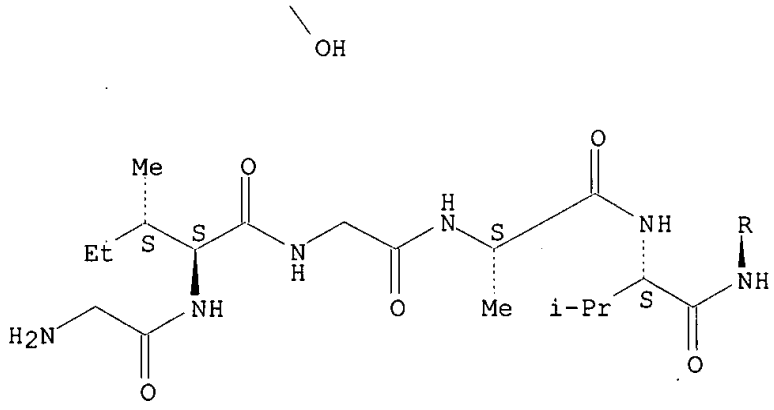

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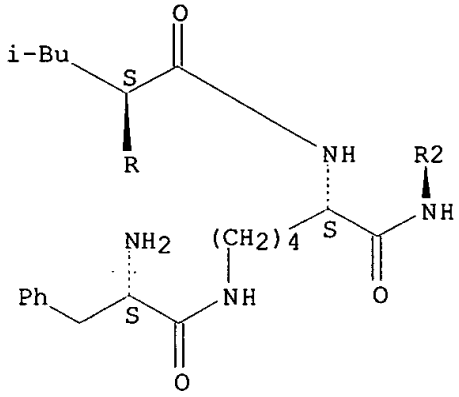

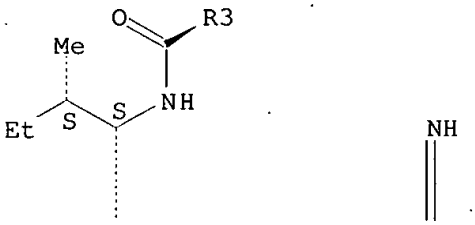

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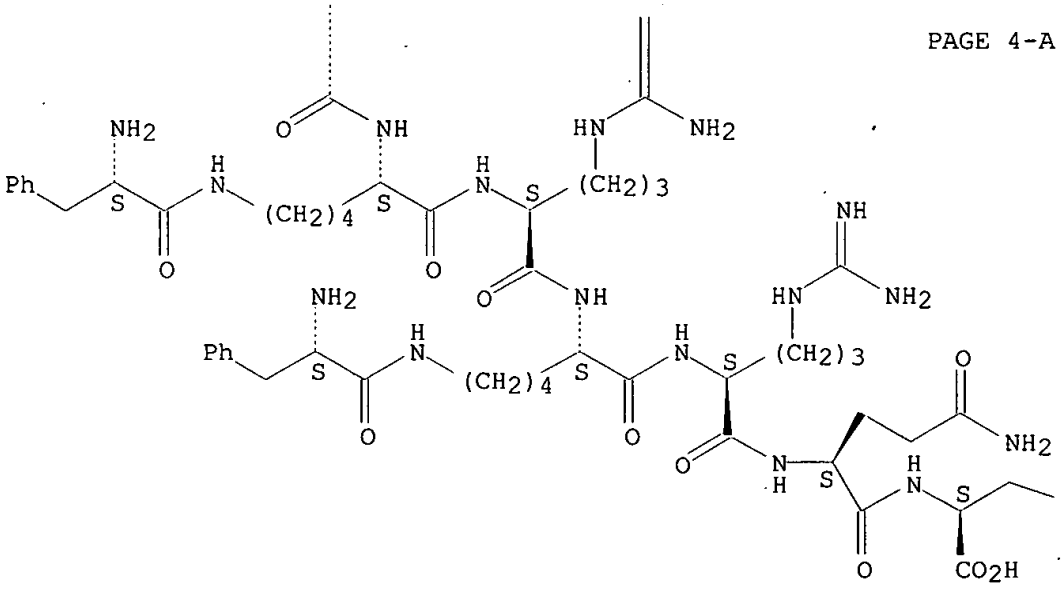

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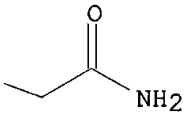

RN 374107-22-9 USPATFULL
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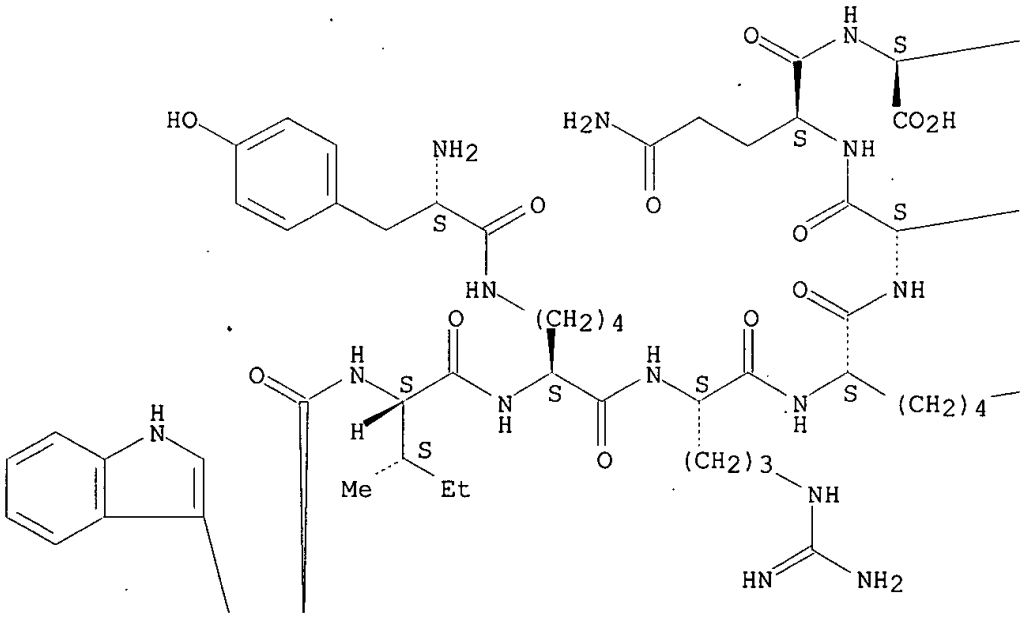
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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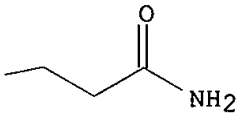

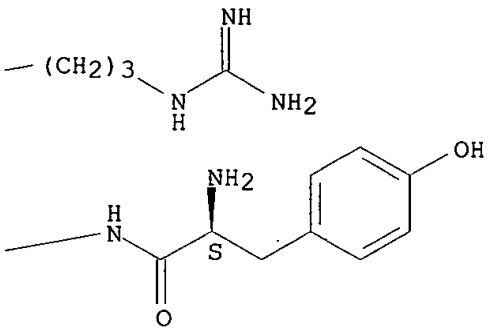

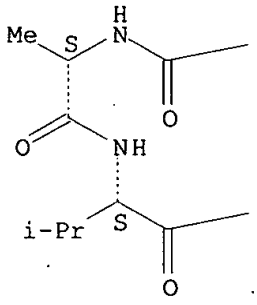

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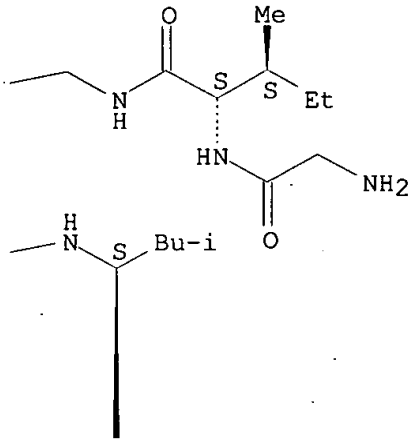

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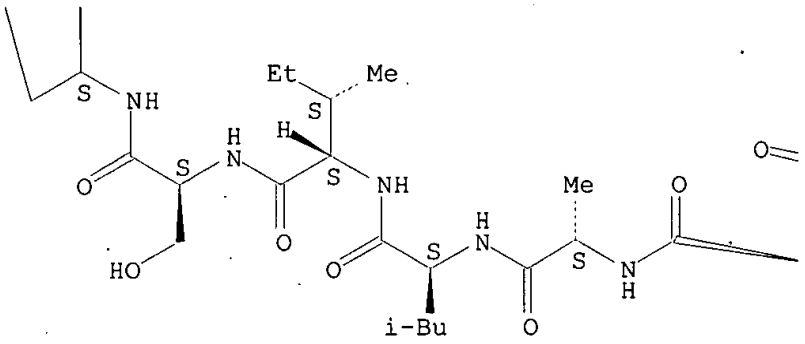

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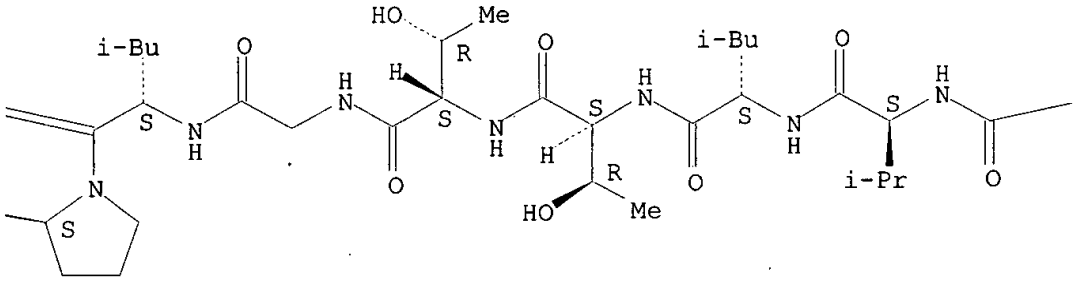

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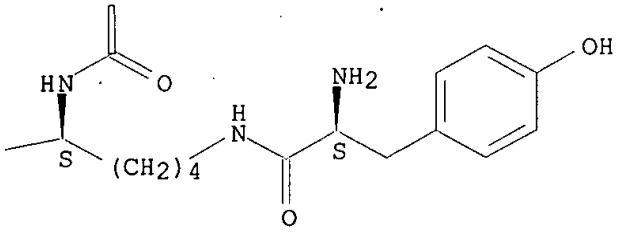
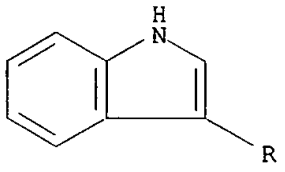


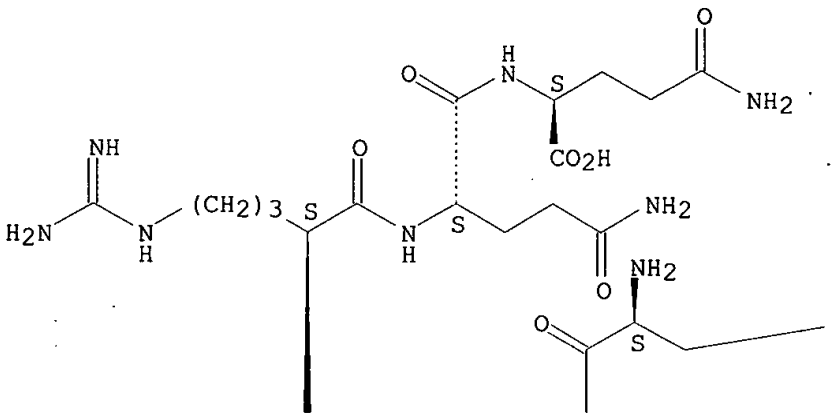
RN 374107-23-0 USPATFULL

CN L-Glutamine, glycyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-N6-L-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-N6-L-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-N6-L-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





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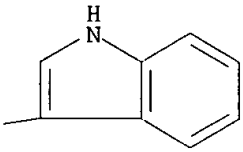

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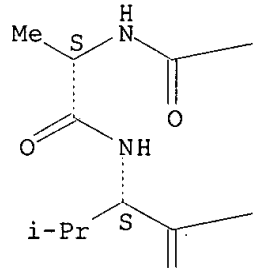

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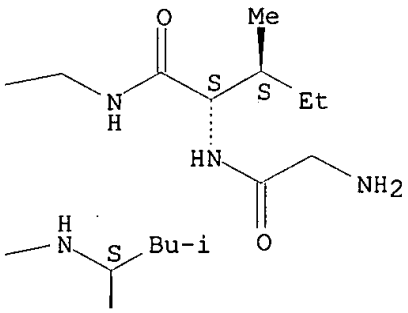

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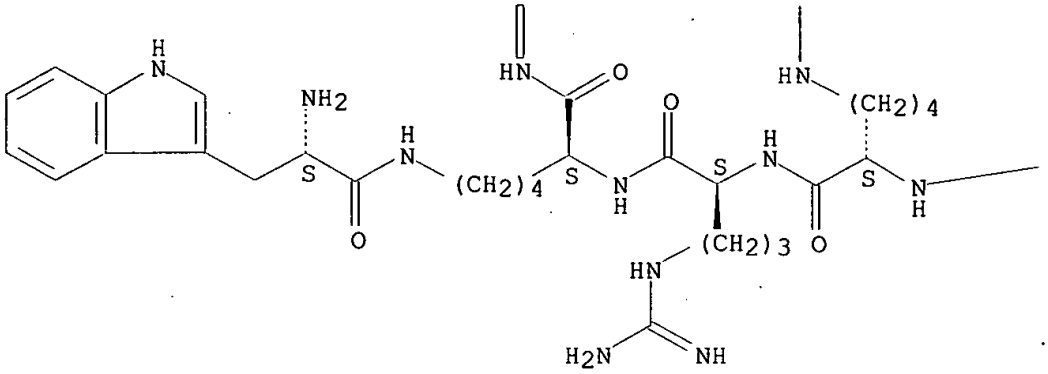

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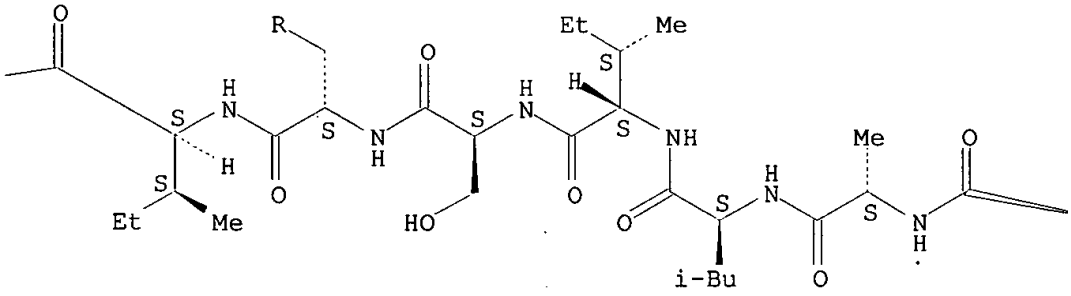

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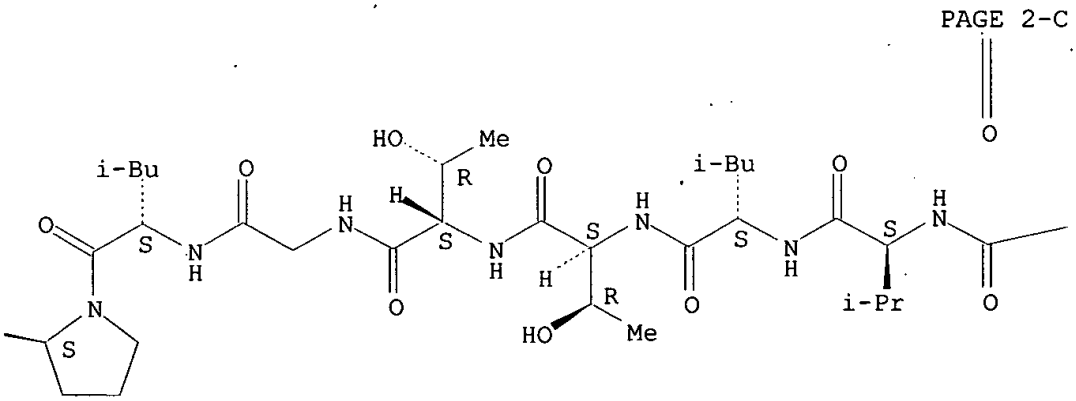

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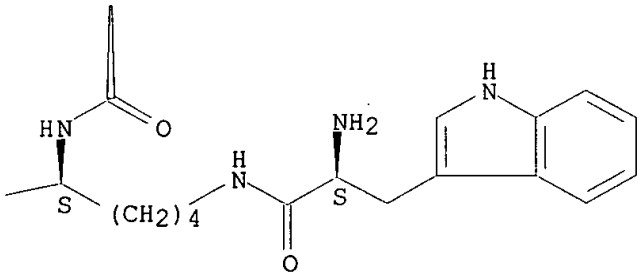

RN 374107-24-1 USPATFULL
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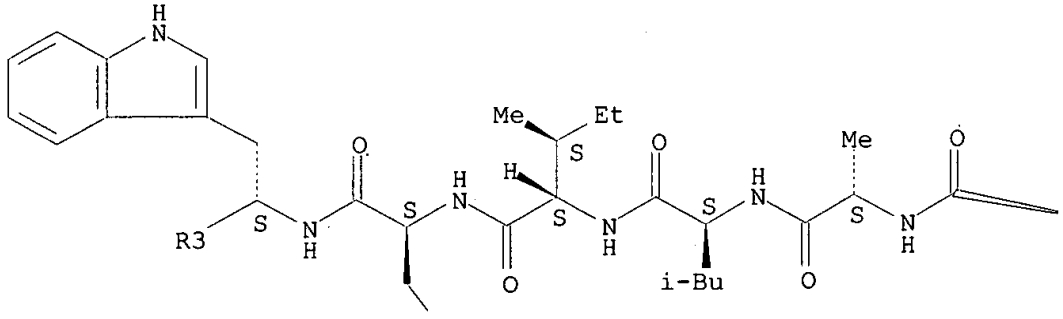
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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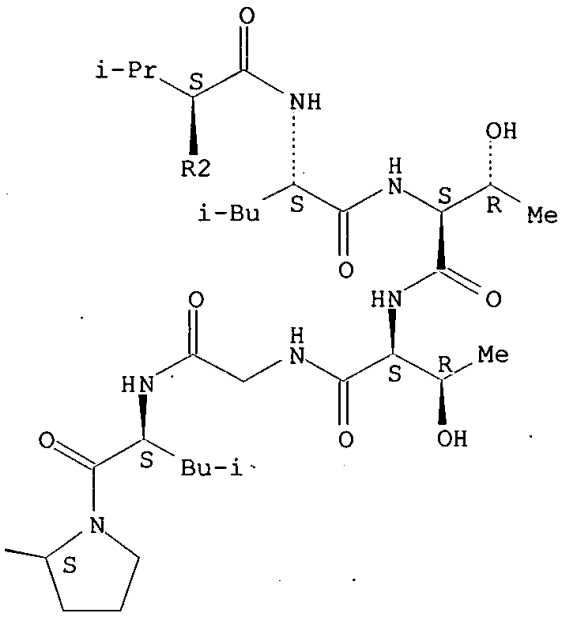

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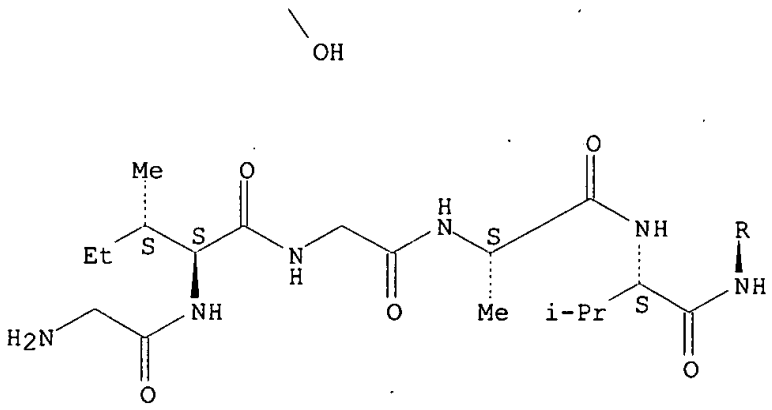

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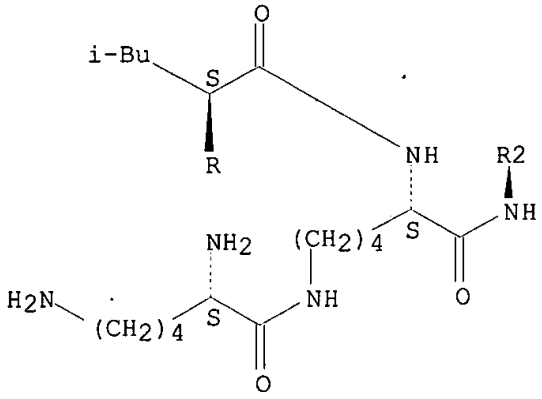

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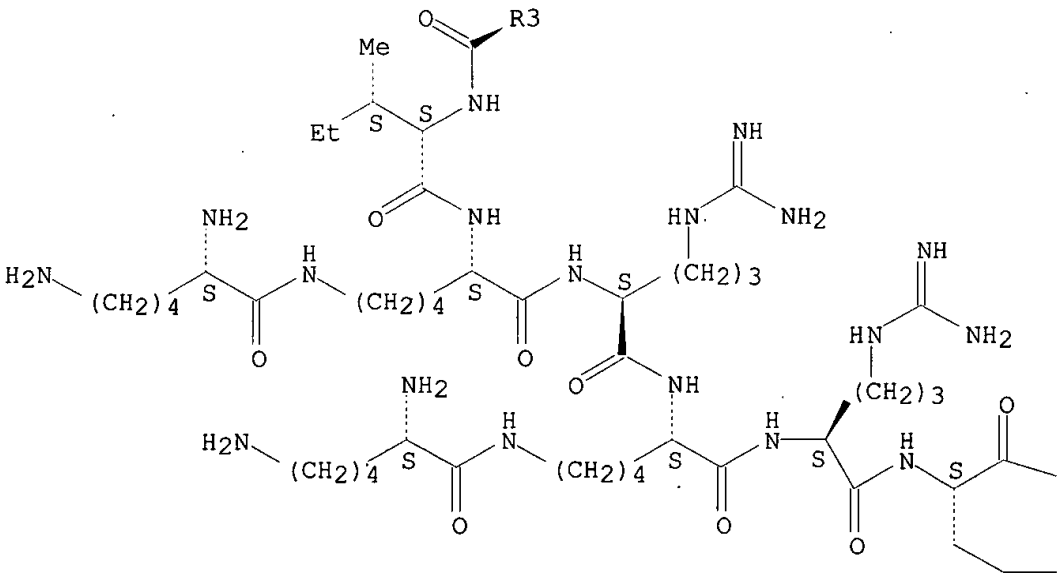

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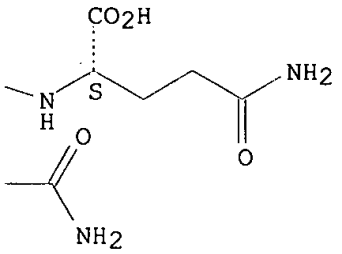

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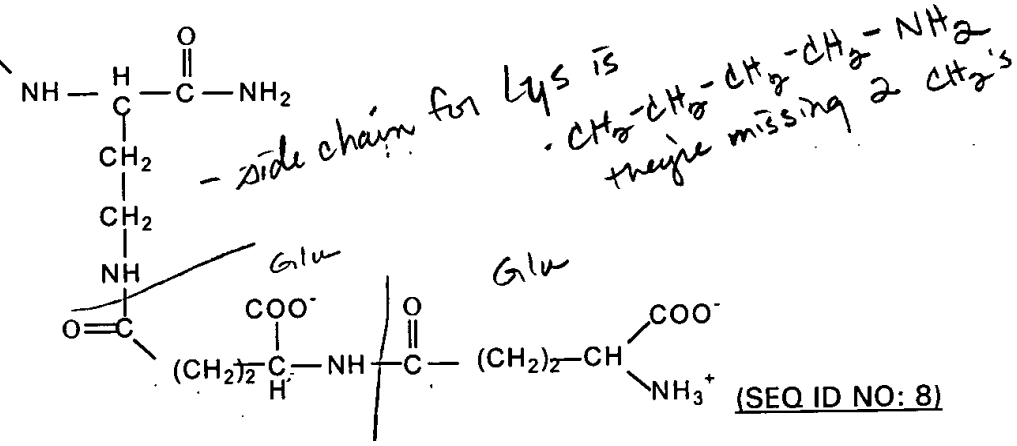

(SEQ ID NO: 8)

Example 2: Assay for the cytolytic activity of the pore-forming toxins .

Marked up version of paragraph [0076], on page 28, is below:

[0076] This example demonstrates that the inventive γ-glutamate-masked cytolytic peptides have specificity for cancer cells other than those expressing PSMA. This experiment, utilized a melittin analog having A [ε-γ]-Glu-[α-γ]-Glu at each of lysines 21 and 23: NH_2-Gly-Ile-Gly-Ala-Val-Leu-Lys-Val-Leu-Thr-Thr-Gly-Leu-Pro-Ala-Leu-Ile-Ser-Trp-Ile-Lys([ε-γ]-Glu-[α-γ]-Glu)-Arg-Lys([ε-γ]-Glu-[α-γ]-Glu)-Arg-Gln-Gln-COOH (SEQ ID NO: 12). Two prostate tumors (PNCap and DU0145), two ovarian tumors (HeLa and SK-OV-3), one lung tumor (LLC1) and one melanoma (B16) were tested. Cultured cells were treated with 1, 10, 50 or 100 μM peptide. Results, depicted in Figure 4, show strong lytic activity against all tumors.

In the Claims:

Please amend the claims as follows:

5. (Amended) The procytotoxin of claim 4, having the following structure: Gly-Phe-Ile-Ala-Thr-Leu-Cys-Thr-Lys(R)-Val-Leu-Asp-Phe-Gly-Ile-Asp-Lys(R)-Leu-Ile-Gln-Leu-Ile-Glu-Asp-Lys(R) (SEQ ID NO: 1), wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of the unmodified ε-amino group of the adjacent lysine residue, [ε-γ]-Glu, [ε-γ]-